

# THE Nonconformist.

"THE DISSIDENCE OF DISSENT AND THE PROTESTANTISM OF THE PROTESTANT RELIGION."

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## ECCLIASTICAL AFFAIRS.

### THE POLITICS OF CHRISTIANITY.

No. XVII.

#### LAW-MAKING.

FOLKS in general are wonderfully liable to be imposed upon by words. Indeed, language is one of those taskmasters of the mind, respecting which it may be said without injustice, that they reap where they have not sown, and gather where they have not strawed. And there are some words which, like persons, by a sort of quiet assumption, swagger uncommonly until their real merits and meaning are inquired into and made out. Of these, Law is one—we might almost say the foremost—and wherever it appears, it struts with an air so pretending, that one is tempted to conclude flatteringly respecting its birth and station.

Law, however,—law, we mean, that expresses the will of civil governments,—is respectable chiefly as the result of a miserable conventionalism. Obedience to it comes, for the most part, from a nobler stock than does itself. Law is but a *parvenu* in the high spheres of humanity—a snob, to use the slang of the day—an upstart which puts on a pretence very far beyond its own deservings. The crowd of men may bow to it, and do it homage. Even the best and bravest of our race, in the fervour of their moral feeling, which, like the poet's eye,

"in a fine frenzy rolling,  
Glances from earth to heaven, from heaven to earth,"

may see in law an abstraction of majesty, power, will, to which they not unwillingly render humble obeisance. But for all that, it is essentially a vulgar thing. It represents nothing very exalted at best; ordinarily, something closely allied to the mean and sordid; and it is in its own nature coarse, heartless, and even revolting. The characteristic meaning of law is, "You shall." Law, as framed by civil government, is equivalent to the doubled fist of an organized community, giving force to the will of its dominant class. It is the expression of might—the might of combination over the weakness of isolation; and even when its hoarse and husky voice is uplifted only in the behalf of justice, it scarcely rises into dignity, but remains, in every position, the accredited agent of a nation's physical force—neither less nor more.

Such is human nature, and such the constitution of society, that there are occasions when, with every show of the *ultima ratio*, "You shall" must be said to each of its members. Law, like a life-preserver, is what men are better pleased to parade than use—but then, whilst the highway of life is infested with ruffians, it cannot safely be dispensed with. Experience teaches us, that for the present, at least, we cannot do without it. Civil governments must continue to express themselves in the imperative mood, and to enforce compliance with their prescriptions by the exhibition and exaction of appropriate penalties. They cannot do their work, nor reach their end, without the aid of gyves and manacles, stocks, whips, and stone walls surmounted with *chevaux-de-frize*. Nations are compelled, alas! to do business in the compulsory line; and where reason fails to lead mind into virtue, law must beat conduct into decency. There can be no doubt about this. We may lament the necessity which is put upon us, but, hitherto, we have been quite unable to get rid of it.

Christianity evinces no very high estimate of the value of Law as an agent of good to the social world. It teaches its disciples, indeed, to pay it due respect, not chiefly "for wrath, but for conscience' sake." The obedience which law makes is the very lowest

and rudest development of moral nature, if, in fact, there is any morality whatever in it. Christianity comes hither to supersede it, and to substitute inward motives for outward restraints. It seeks to replace "you shall" by "you may"—to exalt into a privilege what before could be regarded only as an obligation—to lead the way to order, justice, and tranquillity, rather than to drive men into it by an appeal to their fears. The spirit of law is mandatory—the spirit of Christianity is alluring. "Do and live" is enjoined by the one; "Come and live" is the invitation of the other. The characteristic of the first is force from without, converging from all quarters upon the instinctive selfishness of man. That of the last is light kindled within, diffusing itself spontaneously, and by a law of its own nature, in every direction, and beautifying everything by its own beams. In the one case, authority enjoins; in the other, goodness woos and wins. There is all the difference between the two systems of influence that there is between pressure and attraction—between the uttered command of a master to his bondsman, and the expressed will of a husband to his bride.

Looking upon law-making—*legislation*—in the light of revealed truth, we should esteem it a much simpler thing than, in the hands of philosophic statesmen, it is seen to be. If the essence of law is "you shall"—if, adopting the most liberal theory of government, it expresses in an authoritative form the mind of a majority only—if, in all cases, its ultimate appeal must be to physical force—then is it perfectly clear, that Christianity sanctions law-making no further than absolute necessity warrants. "The powers that be," represent what they may—the will of an individual, an order, a class, or a majority of a people—have no right to resort to "you shall," and the show of the fist, in support of every whim which may happen to possess them. The design of the gospel is to elevate us from the ground of law to that of voluntary obedience; to place us in such a position as that our conduct shall express, as we have elsewhere said, not the response of a weaker to the summons of a stronger power, but the willing subjection which true love renders to true loveliness. And it cannot be in harmony with the spirit of revelation, that, at every turn of life, and especially in those walks of it in which free choice is necessary to moral discipline, a dominant power should stop short our responsibility with such phrases as, "You must do this;" "You must not do that." Such coercion, destructive as it is of moral probation, ought never to be resorted to, save where the very existence of social order demands it; and Christianity, rightly interpreted, decides against any widening of the sphere prescribed by itself for law, namely, that it should be "a terror to evil doers, and a praise to them that do well."

Legislation is, as will have been gathered from the foregoing observations, the marking out, by men chosen for that purpose, of the boundaries within which a community is determined to carry out its own intentions by force, if need be. If men would but carry this idea of it in their minds, they would, perhaps, be less hasty and careless than now they are in piling statute upon statute. There are, indeed, very few of our purposes, as individuals, which we should feel justified, either in our own behalf, or in the behalf of society, good morals, truth, or religion, in employing brute power to accomplish. And what we might not do as individuals, supposing society reduced to its primitive elements, we may not do as political parties, state factions, or even national majorities. Legislation is not a *panacea*, to be flown to on all manifestations of apparent unhealthiness; but a specific, capable of meeting and curing a special class only of social disease. They who, in the business of statesmanship, apply it as an universal remedy, are quacks, utterly unworthy of confidence, whose power of mischief, unhappily, is too extensive to be computed, and who use that power without care for consequences. But the individual who puffs off his *nostrum* as able to drive away every bodily ailment, does not violate the principles of Christianity more flagrantly than does he who aims to cure all social disorders by legislative means.

We have dwelt upon this feature of our subject, to the exclusion of others, because right views in this direction will be accompanied, as a matter of course, by just sentiments in several others. Let a man but keep his way along the main road, and he will have a good notion of the bearing of every lane and byeway which branches out of it. When a legislator deals with law as with physical force, under the conviction that Christianity admits as little of it as

possible, he need hardly be reminded that he should be impartial, dispensing equal justice to all parties, and winking at oppression in none. The summit on which we would have him take his stand is sufficiently elevated to admit of desecrating from it, mapped out with accuracy, the whole region of a law-maker's responsibilities and duties.

## BRITISH ANTI-STATE-CHURCH ASSOCIATION.

GREAT MEETING AT NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE.  
(Abridged from the *Newcastle Guardian*.)

On Tuesday evening a public meeting of the friends of the above association was held in the Lecture-room, Nelson-street, in this town, for the purpose of hearing Edward Miall, Esq., the editor of the *Nonconformist*, and "the illustrious champion of religious equality," and the Rev. W. Robinson, of Kettering, who attended as a deputation from the Parent Society, explain and enforce its objects. Shortly before seven o'clock, the time appointed for commencing the proceedings, there was a very large attendance, and during the evening the spacious building was crowded to excess.

On the motion of Mr. Henry Angus, seconded by Mr. E. S. Hills, George Crawshaw, Esq., was called upon to preside.

The CHAIRMAN, after a few introductory remarks, observed that in taking the chair he considered himself as not merely presiding over the meeting, but as also, by that act, giving his adhesion and sanction to the British Anti-state-church Association [applause].

Ever since he had thought at all on the subject, he had been an enemy to the union of Church and State. His reason was briefly this,—it appeared to him that the functions of the Church and the State were so opposite, that the government of the one could not interfere with the government of the other without loss and damage to the efficient performance of the functions of both [hear, hear]. He defined the State as an association of individuals for mutual defence and protection, the ultimatum of which was an appeal to armed force: the Church, as he understood it, was an organization for the purpose of teaching religion. It always appeared to him, that religion is in its very nature and essence voluntary, for if not voluntary then there is no religion at all [hear, hear]. As an illustration of this principle, he asked the meeting to suppose that there was on one side of the street a prison, and on the other a chapel. If a man were found drunk in that street he was liable to be dragged off to prison; but what would be thought if that man were dragged off to chapel, in order that he might be made a better man [applause]? It was quite true such things did not occur in our day and country, but they would be surprised to learn that there is still an old statute unrepealed, by which a man is liable to be fined and imprisoned for not attending regularly the Church evening service; and in a very remote part of England, not many years ago, this law was actually carried out [hear, hear]. He then referred to church-rates, which, although put down in Newcastle, are still exacted in many parts of England; and observed, that he considered there was as much tyranny in making a man pay for the support of a church which he does not enter, as in dragging him to the church and compelling him to listen to the clergyman [loud applause]. He should not further enlarge on this topic, as he was to be followed by gentlemen who had devoted their lives to its study; but he felt it due to himself, as a practical man and politician, to say, that in spite of the faith which he held, he should not have thought it necessary to appear at that meeting, did he not believe that the question of Church and State is one which demands a very early solution, and before many years elapse must be decided [applause]. He frankly confessed, that with regard to the ultimate object—the separation of Church and State—there was much in which he could not see his way clearly; but being thus in doubt and difficulty, he should have the greater pleasure in listening to the deputation whom it would be his duty to introduce to them. [The Chairman resumed his seat amidst general cheering.]

The Rev. JAMES PRINGLE, in an appropriate address, moved the first resolution, affirming the fundamental principle of the Anti-state-church Association.

The Rev. W. ROBINSON then came forward to second the resolution, and was extremely well received:—

He stated that the principle on which the British Anti-state-church was founded had been expounded by the chairman in a very luminous manner, and he would take care not to darken the subject by any remarks of his own. The deputation appeared before the meeting, however, not so much to contend for a principle, as to commend it to their practice and adoption. Since he had come to this town, he had put the question, What can prevent the inhabitants of Newcastle from withholding their support to the Anti-state-church Society? and he had received three answers to the interrogatory. It was said that "some think you come to assail episcopacy, and to upset the Church as a Church; others, that the inhabitants are almost wholly unacquainted with its objects and operations; and others think that it will come in collision with another institution which they love, the Evangelical Alliance." With regard to the first of these replies, it was entirely a mistake; the Society had nothing to do with Congregationalism, Wesleyanism, Presbyterianism, or Episcopalianism, as such; the Society only came into hostility with any of these when its ministers received State pay [applause]. Then it had been said the people of Newcastle knew little of the Society. He would



endeavour to give them a sketch of its history. Up to 1832, when the Reform Bill became the law of England, there had existed a close union between the Whigs and the British Nonconformists. The terms of this union were not clearly defined. The union itself continued to exist—partly by the overweening confidence of the Nonconformists, and partly by the confession of vague, though in some instances not vague, liberalism of statesmen, who, when they came into power, the Nonconformists supported, rather on the ground of party than of principle. But to what extent this support should be conceded was a question never decided, if ever mooted, and the subsequent decision of this very question ultimately annihilated this ill-omened alliance. The Ministry, it is true, were prepared and disposed to make to the Nonconformists certain concessions, but those concessions were but few in number, and limited in extent; they wished merely to concede a few points of very trivial importance, and never once thought of touching those which were fundamental; and here mark, the Nonconformists were placed in this very awkward dilemma, either to abandon their alliance, or to forego their principles. Some of the leaders of the Nonconformists at that time, marked out the course which the body were to pursue—a course which unhappily conducted to degradation. They thought it prudent to contend only for certain things, which they designated practical grievances. They said they did not like the connexion between Church and State, but did not ask that it should be severed [loud cheers]. These gentlemen saw and felt the necessity of such an alteration being made in the law as would abolish church-rates, cease to render it indispensable for them to go to church to be married, to pay a few shillings more than others for having their names entered on the registers, and so on. They said to the Government, "we hold these to be practical grievances, and we most humbly petition for their redress. But the pollution of the Church of Christ by binding it hand and foot to the State they did not call a "practical grievance." The then leaders of the body were doubtless sincere, but it proved utterly fatal to the reputation, influence, and usefulness of the Nonconformists. That was a sad day on which they changed the mantle of the Puritans for a court dress, and a very awkward figure they made in it [laughter and applause]. While British Nonconformists were adopting the course he had endeavoured to describe, considerable dislike was felt towards it by some parties in England, and a strong protest entered against it. The vision of their Scotch brethren was at this time far more keen than their own. Dr. Wardlaw and others went up with a memorial to Earl Grey, to which were appended eighteen thousand signatures; the memorial prayed for a separation of Church and State. Earl Grey frankly told them he could render them no assistance in the furtherance of their designs, in reply to which the undaunted Scotchmen told his lordship that they must go home and see what they could do for themselves. And right nobly they redeemed the pledge. The dissatisfaction continued and increased, several societies were instituted for the purpose of promoting these views, and then they had the conversion to voluntarism of a gentleman of title, who, however, just took up arms to wield them for a moment. He did not know how Sir Culling Smith reconciled his connexion with the *Hertford Reformer* and the *Voluntary*, with his disregard now of the British Anti-state-church Society [hear, hear]. The rev. gentleman then adverted to the establishment of the *Nonconformist* newspaper in April, 1841, and to the holding of a meeting at Brinkton, in Northamptonshire, which he claimed as the birth-place of the movement. He then traced its history up to the present time, and adverted in glowing terms to the favourable signs of the times with respect to the separation of Church and State. One of the signs of the times to which he particularly referred was the holding of the recent Convocation at York by the clergy, and their summary dismissal by the chairman, which is reported in another part of the *Guardian*. He concluded by noticing the objection which was raised, that this society came in collision with the Evangelical Alliance. Whatever opinions they might hold as to the constitution of the Alliance, all must concur in the excellence of the end which it has in view. No doubt the divisions of Christians are their guilt and their bane; but there never can be a complete Evangelical Alliance whilst the State-church stands. The only real obstacle to the Alliance in Great Britain is the State-church [applause]. After some further remarks on this head, he concluded by a powerful appeal on behalf of the Anti-state-church Association, urging that whenever British Christians put an end to the State-church in England, they will ring the solemn and pealing knell of all such establishments throughout the wide world [cheers].

The Rev. G. SAMPLE briefly moved—

That, impressed with the importance of this principle [the Anti-state-church principle], this meeting proposes to seek, by Christian and constitutional means, the entire emancipation of religion from State endowment, interference, and control.

The CHAIRMAN then announced the name of Edward Miall, Esq., which was received with repeated and enthusiastic bursts of applause.

Mr. MIALL rose, and after the renewed demonstrations which followed his rising had subsided, said:—

Did you ever see a broken down gentleman in seedy clothes [laughter]—one who has moved in a sphere of respectability, and has been accustomed to assert his superiority over all those his fellow citizens with whom he might come in contact, who has had his hours of festivity, and has mingled with the very uppermost of society, and who, from one unfortunate change after another, is brought down to walk about the streets with his clothes well brushed, but brushed almost threadbare, a little white at the elbows, with buttons threatening to give way, and button holes anything but safe; a pocket handkerchief seldom exhibited as of yore, and all the appearances of the outward man such as to indicate that he is one of those unfortunates who, coming down from a high position, has to go quietly and softly lest people should remember him as he existed in his palmy days? [laughter and applause]. Just such is the Church and State principle as now exhibited. There was a time when it walked about the country in respectable clothes, with the court sword by its side, and laced livery behind. There was a time when it professed something that did homage at all events to the intelligence, if not to the very sound judgment of society. One can understand, as you have already intimated, the principle of State-churchism, as it once developed itself in the laws of this country, as it develops itself in the laws of several European states at the present time, when a certain system of truth is affirmed to be God's truth, and the aid of the magistracy is called in, in order that the truth may be established and maintained. There is a homage, although a mistaken homage, done in this principle to the superiority and transcendent worth of the truth professed to be promoted. We can, therefore, in some measure, acknowledge the consistency of those in former days who, having embraced certain opinions and adopted a certain faith with respect to Christ's gospel, and believing that that gospel would be promoted by magisterial aid, forbade

the exercise of private judgment altogether, repudiated as heretical and diabolical the idea of toleration, and insisted upon the employment of physical torture for the sake of the soul's health, and in order that the mind might be brought into perfect conformity with the spiritual truths of the gospel [applause]. We may laugh at the machinery then employed for the conversion of men to the doctrines of revealed religion, but there was something honest about the proceeding, and however we may fancy the men to be mistaken, we will award them credit for having given to the world an expression of feelings and sentiments so perfectly natural to an unenlightened but generous human heart. All this is passing away. This time of respectability is passing. The Church cannot maintain itself in its former high position; statesmen begin to find it is unjust to attempt to coerce a man in reference to the religious sentiments he should entertain or profess; the spirit of the age has wrung from an intolerant Church a Toleration Act, and dissenters or absenters may all now, with a ticket of leave from Government, worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences [great applause]. We shall of course be thankful for this generosity from that same shabby genteel gentleman who gave the permission in former days, because he could not help it [laughter]. One event after another has occurred, political in its bearing and consequences, which have brought about this feeling among statesmen, that the idea of their being made the judges of scriptural and religious truth is perfectly absurd—that truth, in fact, is a thing with which they have nothing to do; that it ought to be left with divines—those who proclaim, publish, and controvert the doctrines of religion; and that it is not the proper function of the civil magistrate to determine the question. They go this far, that the old system was one which did not work well, and that, after all, respectable as it seemed, it scarcely fulfilled the ends for which it was established, that it did not make men more religious, or raise them from indifference—in a word, that it was utterly useless! Now don't take this on my word, because I am understood to be a violent man [laughter], but you all believe the *Times* newspaper [great laughter]. On all subjects relating to religion it is a high authority, more especially when regarded as representing the opinions and sentiments of her Majesty's Ministers [laughter]. Arguing strongly for the quiet admission of Baron Rothschild to take his seat as a peer, to which I believe him perfectly entitled [applause], and to participate in legislating for the people of these realms, to which high office he has been selected by a large and most influential constituency, in order to allay certain objections which may come from the lips of Sir Harry Inglis, in the shape of a complaint that the Legislature is unchristianizing itself, says:—

Whilst the Church of England was receiving the presumed support of these protective tests—while a crushing interdiction lay on the most excusable phases of Nonconformity—while the mob were permitted to burn meeting-houses and harry priests, the most deplorable abasement of spirit and practice pervaded every department of her ministry and every portion of the people. Cathedrals went to ruin, while chapters pocketed the funds; parish churches were seldom water-tight, and congregations were nominal; the most open infidelity was professed by the upper classes, rising in the H-l-are Club, and culminating at Medenham Abbey; nor did anything but a most exemplary Court, under George III., save us from worse morality than that of France. And now, after all the successive concessions have been made to religious freedom, what is the result? Religious indifference! We will only shortly state, what we are sure no one will deny, that between the landing of William III. and the accession of George IV., there was no period in any degree comparable to the present for the sincerity, extension, and activity of religious spirit—for the exertions, influence, and authority of the Church—for the general decency of morals, and the unmistakeable manifestations of faith. It is matter of history, that the most rigorous tests are not incompatible with the gro-sset infidelity, the utmost laxity of discipline, and the most utter hollowness of spirit. It is matter of experience, that their remission is compatible with sincere convictions and awakened energies—with undiminished faith and laborious works. And, if this be the case, may we not be justified in concluding, that religious improvement may go hand in hand with enlightened toleration?"

Mr. Miall made a running comment on the above, and continued:—

"Oh what a falling off was there, my countrymen!" The statesman coming down from the respectability of the State-church principle to make it a mere common plebeian handle of their own for political ends [hear, hear]. Mark me! we often discuss this question as though it were exclusively a religious question, and undoubtedly consequences are involved in its settlement identified with the progress and triumph of the church of Christ, and consequently religious motive ought to enter largely into the method with which we deal with this question; but do not mistake me for a moment. With statesmen this is not a religious question; probably it never has been—at all events it is not now. Whatever may have been the first and original object of the alliance between Church and State—whether it was that the State wished to make use of the Church for its own purposes, or the Church wished to lean on the State in order to obtain its resources, certain it is that in the present day, statesmen do not seek religious ends, care not a snap whether there is any spiritual purpose in the machinery which they construct and the provision which they daily devise for the professed support of religious teaching. This may seem uncharitable, but is it not true? [hear, hear]. We can understand the religious zeal, which holding certain views as truth, mistakenly seizes the sword of the magistrate to enforce them, just as we can understand the conduct of Peter's servant, although he was dreadfully wrong in his judgment, when he seized the sword of a bystander and cut off Malechus's ear; but we cannot understand the religious principle of men who see no difference between opposite creeds, and who give their aid in support of antagonistic systems; who endow Episcopalianism south of the Tweed and Presbyterianism north of the Tweed, who endow both on the other side of St. George's Channel, and who would fain endow Roman Catholicism to make up a sort of trio; who do endow this Catholicism in Canada, and would endow all sects in the colonies; who are striving every day to bring all religious teachers under their pay, and consequently under their control; who positively do homage to Hinduism in British India, and bow down to Juggernaut itself—in order that political purposes may be accomplished [loud applause]. Aye, and if aristocratic ends and the support of their error were involved in their decision, I believe they would support Mahomedanism or infidelity—any ism which the depravity of man could possibly strike out, simply under a sort of pretence that it is their duty to care for the spiritual interests of the people! [shouts of "hear, hear."] And they do care for the spiritual interests of the people! They care for the people's interest more than they care for their own! [laughter]. They cultivate the vineyards of others too frequently to the neglect of their own. Benevolence fills their hearts so full that they cannot look to their own individual state and circumstances. Men who were lost in dissipation, and had given themselves up chiefly to pleasure, are overawed by a sense of responsibility as soon as they enter the chapel of St. Stephen's, that upon them devolves the duty of attending to the spiritual interests of the whole community [great applause]. Gentlemen who stand on the hustings and make most noble speeches, filled with Liberal principles of the first water, who go from house to

house, hat in hand, inquiring with the most affectionate solicitude respecting the welfare and the domestic state of so and so—the wife, the daughters, the sons [laughter], whether this or that is placed out to advantage, whether there is any possibility of devising a plan by which John may be brought out into active usefulness [applause and laughter]—gentlemen whose personal visits are followed up by the zealous visitations of a friend—gentlemen whose tastes are enormously expensive, and who will sometimes buy things in the shop merely because they are dear, and because there is an opportunity of giving a note without requiring change [laughter]—these gentlemen, all of them legislators by the sense of the people, go up to St. Stephen's, and having sworn to a certain oath, become forthwith most earnestly desirous to look after the spiritual interests of the community. Just suppose, now, that all the money connected with the Establishment were to "take to itself," as the Scripture says, "wings, and fly away;" just imagine for one moment that all the political influences they can manage to use through the medium of the Church Establishment were utterly destroyed, and that, as in the case of the transmission of galvanic streams through the medium of certain wires, when the communication is stopped or broken, the stream is no longer transmitted to the end, so imagine that some accident was introduced by which the State Church should no longer be a system of nerves to the aristocracy for communicating their will to the utmost extremities of the empire, and don't you imagine that you see how solicitous, how painfully solicitous these men would be about the ignorance into which the population would certainly fall? Cannot you imagine, for example, such men as the Duke of Wellington, renowned for his military deeds perhaps more than for his knowledge of the Gospel, and Col. Sibthorp and Lord George Bentinck, and other well known characters, coming together and consulting with deep earnestness how they could repair the loss which the Church had sustained, and whether it would not be necessary, in their zeal for the advancement of the spiritual interests of the people, to make some personal sacrifices, and out of their own private resources endeavour in some way to meet the deficiency which thus provisionally occurred? Cannot you imagine you see these men doing these things? [laughter]. Don't you think that, supposing Lord George Bentinck and Lord John Russell were to meet for the purpose of talking together respecting their duties and responsibilities in regard to the religious welfare of the people of these realms, and providing the whole sub-stratum of solid gold were taken out of the way, they would laugh in each other's faces? Can you imagine them in serious earnestness conversing about the matter, without considerable chuckling under the sleeve? [laughter]. Well now, these people are going on from year to year under this terrible delusion—a mere cheat, a thorough hypocrisy in high places [applause]. Talk about the meanness and shuffling of canting Presbyterians, as they are called, if ever there were canting, shuffling practices, they occur in connexion with those who occupy higher places than the Presbyterians [laughter and applause]. I speak of the Establishment, not as a church, but as a political engine, and I say that all which is professedly religious about it, is so much gilded pretence for the sake of dazzling the eyes of the good people of society. I thoroughly wish from my heart that the holy men in the Establishment (and I hail them as brethren and would give them at any time the right hand of fellowship) could only see what I believe I see with the utmost distinctness, that their influence, their purity, their conscientiousness, and their zeal are the very things made use of by the arch enemy of souls for the purpose of sustaining, and they are the only things which could sustain for an instant in the face of enlightened Britain, this awful and palpable delusion [applause]. Why, but for these good men the thing would be so offensive that if we did not sweep it away Providence would; and but for the influence these good men exercise with regard to the system, I believe the people of these realms would rise up almost as one man and protest that the State Church, as an instrument for obstructing the social, moral, political, and religious progress of the people, is a nuisance which ought to be abated and utterly abolished [great applause].

Mr. Miall concluded as follows:—

I now commend this Society, which I believe to be thoroughly sincere at heart, to your sympathies and help. If you believe with us, act with us; if you regard our principles as true, come out and support them; taste the pleasures of making some sacrifices for the advantage of your fellow-countrymen; let that glow of ecstasy be experienced in your bosoms which always results from a philanthropic deed; and if ever there was a question of pure philanthropy, I believe it is this question of the separation of Church and State—the greatest of all questions which have ever occupied the minds of men since first the gospel was proclaimed in Judea by the fishermen of Galilee [applause]. I believe that Luther himself might have coveted to live in this day, and have blessed God that the honour devolved upon him to advance a movement which shall set religion free from a connexion which shackles her energy, sullies her purity, enervates and paralyzes her, which spreads abroad a spirit of infidelity, and interferes with all the social and moral aspirations of the community at large [applause]. Happy will that day be for all the working-classes of society, who do not now see so fully as they ought to see their interest in this question—aye, happy for the aristocracy, whose real elevation, dignity, and power, will thereby be promoted, when this pretence is utterly swept from the face of the earth, and when statesmen shall no longer prostitute religion to their own purposes, but confine themselves to their legitimate functions, the protection of the lives, the liberty, and the property of their fellow-countrymen. [Mr. Miall resumed his seat amidst reiterated bursts of enthusiastic cheering.]

The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. G. ROGERS proposed a vote of thanks to the deputation for their able and powerful addresses, and expressed a hope that their visit would lead to the formation of an auxiliary in this town and the adoption of other practical measures [applause].

The motion was seconded by the Rev. G. BELL, and adopted by acclamation.

Mr. MIALL suitably acknowledged the vote, and the Rev. J. PRINGLE then proposed the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman for his readiness in taking the chair and the candid expression of his views with which he had favoured them. This resolution was also carried amidst loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks, and in doing so remarked that he believed the time is not far distant when statesmen, from financial considerations, will be led to think more favourably than at present of Anti-state-church principles. If once they were convinced that Church property is national property, then, after satisfying the claims of all who had life interests in it, it might revert to the State, and be appropriated in reduction of the national debt.



A subscription was entered into in the room, which was headed by Mr. Crawshaw with £5. A collection was also made to defray expenses.

#### PUBLIC BREAKFAST.

On Wednesday morning the deputation were entertained to a public breakfast at Wilcke's Hotel, Royal Arcade. A numerous and respectable party assembled on the occasion, which was presided over by the Rev. James Pringle.

After breakfast, the CHAIRMAN adverted to the interesting proceedings of the preceding evening, and expressed alike his surprise and gratification in finding that Anti-state-church principles have taken such a deep hold on the minds of the inhabitants of Newcastle. He spoke approvingly of the rupture which has taken place between the Dissenters and a great political party who had betrayed and misled them, and defended his conduct in standing aloof altogether from the recent election in this town, as the Liberal candidates did not support Anti-state-church principles. He then introduced Mr. Miall, who was again well received.

Mr. MIALL delivered a speech of some length, which referred, however, principally to the best means of carrying on the operations of this society. One of these was the appointment of a ladies' committee for the purpose of collecting funds and circulating tracts, which had been found very efficient in London. He also adverted to some peculiarly favoured phases of the agitation. It was now five weeks since he left home on this tour, during which he had attended twenty-two or twenty-three meetings, and had been through the whole of the West, East, and North Ridings of Yorkshire; and he could state that this was the first time that Anti-state-churchism seemed to present attractions to the people at large. The audiences had been numerous and influential, and among them had been many of the working classes, who were accustomed to think on political and ecclesiastical topics, and who had taken up this question on the broad and vital principles of justice. He considered it most expedient that it should be divested altogether of a sacerdotal or sectarian character, and presented to the public as one of national importance and of justice between man and man [applause]. He noticed several accessions which the association had recently received to its ranks, the reports which are now given of its meetings by the daily metropolitan press, and the liberal manner in which Town Halls and other public buildings are placed at their disposal, as among the signs of progress. He anticipated still more rapid advances. He believed that the emoluments of the Establishment of England and Ireland were not less than from twelve to fourteen millions of pounds annually, and observed how valuable this sum would be to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to assist him out of the financial difficulties into which most probably the nation will be plunged [applause].

The Rev. J. G. ROGERS shortly addressed the company. After speaking of the growing interest evinced in the progress of the society, he observed that as it became more respectable, "the respectable men," who professed that they would not sully their pure consciences or stain their fair hands by connexion with it, would at once join the association. Some of these parties refused to join them on the pretext that so long a period must elapse before the work is accomplished, that it was impolitic to undertake the movement now. As wise would it be to say to an agriculturist in seed time, "How foolish to sow the seed now, when it will be so long before the harvest can be gathered!" [applause].

Members were then enrolled, a committee appointed, and several gentlemen entered their names for various sums in the subscription list. After a short address from Mr. Robinson, the company separated.

Meetings were also held by the deputation, last week, at Stockton, Shields, Alnwick, and other places.

The Dissenters of all sections in Winlaton and Blaydon, are forming themselves into an association for vigorously agitating the question of the separation of Church and State.—*Gateshead Observer*.

DARLINGTON.—On Friday evening, the 26th instant, a meeting was held in the Central-hall to receive Edward Miall, Esq. and the Rev. W. Robinson, of Kettering, a deputation from the Society in London. On the motion of Henry Pease, Esq., Edward Kepling, Esq., took the chair. The first resolution, embodying the fundamental principle of the Institution, was moved by the Rev. R. C. Pritchett, Independent minister, and was seconded in an interesting speech by Mr. Robinson, of Kettering. The second resolution, pledging the meeting to the working of the principle, was moved by the Rev. David Adam, Baptist minister, and seconded by Mr. Miall. The third resolution, thanking the deputation for their eloquent and useful addresses, was moved by the Rev. R. Rutherford, Wesleyan Association minister, and seconded by Dr. Fothergill, of the Society of Friends. The hall was filled; the resolutions were unanimously carried; the impression on the minds of the large audience being evidently favourable to the great movement. Several individuals became members at the close, and a local committee is about to be formed, to promote the designs of the Institution in the town and neighbourhood.—*From a Correspondent*.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.—We are gratified to find that the editors of the *Congregational Calendar* for 1848, and the *Patriot*, having carefully examined our tables of the Nonconformist places of worship in England and Wales, and the authorities given for them, have come to the conclusion that we are rather below the truth than above it. The *Congregational Calendar* alters some of the details, but reaches an aggregate of 12,751 chapels in England and Wales. The *Patriot* in like manner proposes a few changes, (not the same as those of the *Congregational Calendar*), and makes the aggregate 12,864. Our estimate was 12,734. We were aware that this was rather below the truth, but we preferred keeping on the safe side of the line, that is, on the side which did not favour our own argument, but the reverse. The result is, that in England and Wales,

Nonconformists have, by their voluntary efforts, and without State aid, built and supported about as many places of worship as the Establishment, with all its endowments and Government grants. The number of churches, as of chapels, is about 13,000. In Scotland and Ireland the number of chapels not connected with the Establishment very far exceeds the number of churches.—*Leeds Mercury*.

STATE CHURCHISM AT THE CAPE.—It appears from the advices of September 18th, received from the Cape of Good Hope, that the amount of the expenditure for the colony, for 1846, had been voted by the Legislature at £179,981 12s. 7d. Of this, not less than £10,908 had been voted for the ecclesiastical service, and £8,000 for educational purposes. There were separate grants for the Established Church,—for the Dutch Reformed, for the Lutheran, for the Scottish, for the Roman Catholics, and for the Wesleyans.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—The committee of the Bolton Anti-state-church Association, having engaged J. W. Massie, D.D., of Manchester, to deliver four lectures, the first of the course on "The agency and successful extension of Christianity in the three first centuries," was delivered on Tuesday evening, November 23, 1847. The Town-hall, Little Bolton, was engaged for the occasion. Mr. Lawson Brown, minister, in the chair. At half-past seven the hall was well filled. We have received a report of the lecture, but the large demand upon our space prevents us inserting it this week. The second lecture took place on Friday; the hall was quite crowded—Subject, the "Reformation in Germany."

THE EVILS OF STATE INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGION.—A lecture on this subject was delivered last Tuesday evening, by Mr. W. Foster, Independent minister, to a large and attentive audience, at the Lecture-room, Vauxhall-bridge-road. The numerous evils arising from the alliance of Church and State were forcibly and clearly exposed. At the close of the lecture, Mr. C. E. Mudie, at whose request the lecture was delivered, informed the audience, that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who own, or have influence over, nearly all the property of the neighbourhood, suffer their houses to be used for the vilest purposes, while they insert in all their leases a clause to prevent religious persons, not in connexion with the Establishment, from assembling for Christian worship. The indignation which the statement of this fact excited, shows that it might be effectively used as a local illustration of the working of the State-Church principle.

THE CLERGY CALLED BY THEIR FETTERS.—The Convocation of the Bishops, Archdeacons, Proctors, and clergy of the Province of York, was held in the Chapter House of the Minster on the 19th inst. Canon Dixon, who presided, threatened to prorogue the Convocation if a claim made by Archdeacon Thorp, to elect a Prolocutor, were pressed. So the claim was withdrawn. Archdeacon Wilberforce then rose to move the concurrence of the Convocation in an address to the Crown, which the Bishops of the Province had adopted; and manifested an inclination to touch upon the questions which agitate the Church. Again the President threatened a prorogation. Canon Hawkins supported the President, but Canon Trevor demanded for the Archdeacon the liberty to state his reasons for the motion; whereupon President Dixon prorogued the Convocation, and interrupted Archdeacon Wilberforce when he was entering a protest. His conduct, altogether, seemed to exhibit so strong a predilection for the exercise of the veto, that we cannot but wonder why the clergy were convoked at all. He would not even allow the recusants to remain in the Chapter House to confabulate, after he had retired to the vestry, but sent the Chapter Clerk to disperse them. Is this "the beginning of an end?" There have long been the symptoms of a craving among the clergy for the privilege of free speech in Convocation—for a voice in the government of the Church; and this they will have, or we shall have a disruption.—*Gateshead Observer*.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE EPISCOPATE.—The *Morning Post* informs us that "a scheme has been matured for materially increasing the hierarchy of the Church, and will be submitted for the consideration of the Legislature in the course of the present session. The plan provides for the establishment of New Bishoprics, and the manner in which endowments may be obtained." Among the proposed additions to the present staff of Bishops, we find that Norfolk and Suffolk have not been forgotten; for according to the same authority, "the diocese of Ely would give the Archdeacons of Bedford and Huntingdon to one new see at Bedford, and that of Sudbury to another at Bury St. Edmund's." And "in the diocese of Norwich, two additional sees would be founded in Norfolk, at Yarmouth and Walsingham, and one in Suffolk, at Ipswich." The number of new "sees" to be added, is thirty-one, making a total of fifty-six Bishoprics for England and Wales, exclusive of those of Jersey and the Isle of Man.

The Rev. F. Oakley was ordained a Roman Catholic priest on Sunday week, by Dr. Wiseman, at an ordination held in the chapel of St. Edmund's College, near Ware.

THE ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.—A gentleman at Cambridge, who has taken an active part in a recent Church-rate case of so much notoriety, has sounded the Government on the subject of this obnoxious impost; but, although he has ascertained that the opinion of one of the legal members of the Cabinet is decidedly for its abolition, and that the opinion of the same noble lord is diametrically opposed to Lord Denman's dictum, there is no present probability, I fear, that the Government will interpose.—*London Correspondent of the Christian Record*.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.—A circular has been issued from Downing-street, instructing the authorities in the colonies to address the Roman Catholic prelates in such colonies by the title to which their rank in their own church may appear to give them a just claim, officially styling them, "your Grace" or "your Lordship," as the case may be. As, however, Parliament, in the Charitable

Bequests Act, on which this instruction is founded, has, for obvious reasons, not sanctioned the assumption by the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland of titles derived from sees which they hold, a similar rule is to be observed in the colonies, so that the Roman Catholic prelate in New South Wales will merely be addressed as the Most Reverend Archbishop Polding, and in Van Diemen's Land as the Right Rev. Bishop Wilson.—*Globe*.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The Church is threatened with another non-intrusion commotion on a small scale. Government presents the living of Girvan, in Ayrshire, to the Rev. Mr. Gorsan. Out of 582 communicants, forty object to his grammar and style of preaching. Under the veto act of the Free Church party a majority required to object before the Presbytery sanctioned the rejection of the presentee; but under Lord Aberdeen's beneficent act the Presbytery can give effect to the dissent of the minority, which in this case has been done. The patronage, therefore, virtually resides in the clergy, not in the Crown or the people. It is also whispered that the Church courts have little good will to the presentees of the present Ministry—as the practice of having clerical advisers, formerly observed, has, it is alleged, been in some recent appointments overlooked.—*Daily News*.

THE CONVOCATION.—The adjourned meeting of the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury was held by adjournment, at the Jerusalem Chambers, on Wednesday. The attendance was very numerous. An address to the Queen was adopted, intimating a wish that the Convocation might be permitted to meet for the consideration of the great interests of the Church; thanking the Sovereign for assenting to the statute which continues separate the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor; and praying that the order of bishops might be made adequate to the wants of the Church. A motion was made to petition the Queen for a delay of the *congé d'élire* to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford until Dr. Hampden's works should have been examined by competent authorities; but many members of the Convocation doubted whether the subject came within the sphere of their body, and the motion was negatived.

#### THE CASE OF DR. THOMSON.—BIBLE CIRCULATION.

In inserting the following letter from Mr. Waddington, we would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on the same subject in another column:—

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

"SIR.—I have received the following note from a correspondent in Gloucestershire, dated November 26th, 1847:—

"DEAR SIR,—I will engage to take forty pounds worth of Dr. Thomson's Bibles and Testaments in the course of the next three months. Can you furnish me with a copy of the most recent catalogue? and I will send an order immediately.

"I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,  
"THOMAS NICHOLSON."

"I shall be glad to forward the committee a similar communication from each of the forty counties of England. When your columns are least crowded, I hope to avail myself of your generosity to say another word for Dr. Thomson.

"I am, sir, yours faithfully,  
"9, Surrey-square, November 27, 1847." "J. W."

In a letter to the *Patriot*, Dr. Leifchild states, that the friends at Craven Chapel, having heard the statement of the committee relative to the position of Dr. Thomson, immediately resolved upon assisting in the purchase of the large stock of Bibles and Testaments thrown upon his hands, and thus relieving him and his family from the circumstances of difficulty in which they have been involved. We have subscribed for the purchase of Bibles and Testaments at his depository, to the amount of £50; each subscriber, from £1 and upwards, selecting, for size and price, the copies he or she may prefer. "My principal reason for troubling you with this, is to throw out a hint which, I think, might considerably expedite the object. Of the Bibles, &c., thus purchased, our friends may dispose of some to others at the same low prices; but, I believe, their chief intention is to distribute them among their neighbours, dependents, and domestics, who may be destitute of them at the approaching season, so appropriate for making presents. Thus, at a comparatively trifling expense, a variety of good may be effected, and patriotism and piety meet with a proper expression of public sympathy and approbation."

We are glad to find that the matter is being taken up in Scotland. In the *Scottish Press* of Saturday, we find a report of the meeting of the Presbytery of Berwick, on the 23rd instant, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this presbytery, having from the first manifested a warm and cordial interest in the efforts of Dr. Thomson to secure the free and cheap circulation of the Word of God, unite in again testifying their strong approbation of the energy, devotedness, and perseverance with which he has laboured for the past end; and, in expressing their fervent gratitude to the great Head of the Church for the astonishing success with which his labours have been crowned, and recording this testimony, they deem it due to Dr. Thomson to add, that they are only giving utterance to the general feeling of the United Presbyterian Church, as was evident from the manner in which a reference to his labours was received at the late meeting of Synod.

That, however, they are deeply concerned to find, that—partly from the difficulties of the times, but more especially from the conduct of the monopolists and others—the benevolent enterprise has involved him in embarrassments, which are the more to be deplored, that they threaten the sacrifice of his personal property, and that of his family and connexions, which has been generously embarked in this sacred cause.

That at the same time they are gratified to find, that a deep sympathy with his present circumstances is being excited in the Christian public generally, and that in particular, at a late meeting in London, a large and most influential committee of ministers and laymen, of all evangelical denominations, was appointed, for the purpose of adopting measures for immediately relieving Dr. Thomson from his difficulties, and ensuring the continued success of the Coldstream Free Bible Press Company; and that, while they hope that the measures of this committee will be universally entered into throughout the country, this presbytery earnestly recommends to all the congregations under their inspection, to raise—by collections, or subscriptions, or donations from the funds for religious purposes—as large a sum as possible, to be expended either in the purchase of Bibles for sale or distribution, or in otherwise aiding the great cause in which Dr. Thomson has been so long and so honourably engaged.



endeavour to give them a sketch of its history. Up to 1832, when the Reform Bill became the law of England, there had existed a close union between the Whigs and the British Nonconformists. The terms of this union were not clearly defined. The union itself continued to exist—partly by the overweening confidence of the Nonconformists, and partly by the confession of vague, though in some instances not vague, liberalism of statesmen, who, when they came into power, the Nonconformists supported, rather on the ground of party than of principle. But to what extent this support should be conceded was a question never decided, if ever mooted, and the subsequent decision of this very question ultimately annihilated this ill-omened alliance. The Ministry, it is true, were prepared and disposed to make to the Nonconformists certain concessions, but those concessions were but few in number, and limited in extent; they wished merely to concede a few points of very trivial importance, and never once thought of touching those which were fundamental; and here mark, the Nonconformists were placed in this very awkward dilemma, either to abandon their alliance, or to forego their principles. Some of the leaders of the Nonconformists at that time, marked out the course which the body were to pursue—a course which unhappily conducted to degradation. They thought it prudent to contend only for certain things, which they designated practical grievances. They said they did not like the connexion between Church and State, but did not ask that it should be severed [loud cheers]. These gentlemen saw and felt the necessity of such an alteration being made in the law as would abolish church-rates, cease to render it indispensable for them to go to church to be married, to pay a few shillings more than others for having their names entered on the registers, and so on. They said to the Government, "we hold these to be practical grievances, and we most humbly petition for their redress. But the pollution of the Church of Christ by binding it hand and foot to the State they did not call a 'practical grievance.'" The then leaders of the body were doubtless sincere, but it proved utterly fatal to the reputation, influence, and usefulness of the Nonconformists. That was a sad day on which they changed the mantle of the Puritans for a court dress, and a very awkward figure they made in it [laughter and applause]. While British Nonconformists were adopting the course he had endeavoured to describe, considerable dislike was felt towards it by some parties in England, and a strong protest entered against it. The vision of their Scotch brethren was at this time far more keen than their own. Dr. Wardlaw and others went up with a memorial to Earl Grey, to which were appended eighteen thousand signatures; the memorial prayed for a separation of Church and State. Earl Grey frankly told them he could render them no assistance in the furtherance of their designs, in reply to which the undaunted Scotchmen told his lordship that they must go home and see what they could do for themselves. And right nobly they redeemed the pledge. The dissatisfaction continued and increased, several societies were instituted for the purpose of promoting these views, and then they had the conversion to voluntarism of a gentleman of title, who, however, just took up arms to wield them for a moment. He did not know how Sir Culling Smith reconciled his connexion with the *Hertford Reformer* and the *Voluntary*, with his disregard now of the British Anti-state-church Society [hear, hear]. The rev. gentleman then adverted to the establishment of the *Nonconformist* newspaper in April, 1841, and to the holding of a meeting at Brinkton, in Northamptonshire, which he claimed as the birth-place of the movement. He then traced its history up to the present time, and adverted in glowing terms to the favourable signs of the times with respect to the separation of Church and State. One of the signs of the times to which he particularly referred was the holding of the recent Convocation at York by the clergy, and their summary dismissal by the chairman, which is reported in another part of the *Guardian*. He concluded by noticing the objection which was raised, that this society came in collision with the Evangelical Alliance. Whatever opinions they might hold as to the constitution of the Alliance, all must concur in the excellence of the end which it has in view. No doubt the divisions of Christians are their guilt and their bane; but there never can be a complete Evangelical Alliance whilst the State-church stands. The only real obstacle to the Alliance in Great Britain is the State-church [applause]. After some further remarks on this head, he concluded by a powerful appeal on behalf of the Anti-state-church Association, urging that whenever British Christians put an end to the State-church in England, they will ring the solemn and pealing knell of all such establishments throughout the wide world [cheers].

The Rev. G. SAMPLE briefly moved—

That, impressed with the importance of this principle [the Anti-state-church principle], this meeting proposes to seek, by Christian and constitutional means, the entire emancipation of religion from State endowment, interference, and control.

The CHAIRMAN then announced the name of Edward Miall, Esq., which was received with repeated and enthusiastic bursts of applause.

Mr. MIALL rose, and after the renewed demonstrations which followed his rising had subsided, said:—

Did you ever see a broken down gentleman in seedy clothes [laughter]—one who has moved in a sphere of respectability, and has been accustomed to assert his superiority over all those his fellow citizens with whom he might come in contact, who has had his hours of festivity, and has mingled with the very uppermost of society, and who, from one unfortunate change after another, is brought down to walk about the streets with his clothes well brushed, but brushed almost threadbare, a little white at the elbows, with buttons threatening to give way, and button holes anything but safe; a pocket handkerchief seldom exhibited as of yore, and all the appearances of the outward man such as to indicate that he is one of those unfortunates who, coming down from a high position, has to go quietly and softly lest people should remember him as he existed in his palmy days? [laughter and applause]. Just such is the Church and State principle as now exhibited. There was a time when it walked about the country in respectable clothes, with the court sword by its side, and laced livery behind. There was a time when it professed something that did homage at all events to the intelligence, if not to the very sound judgment of society. One can understand, as you have already intimated, the principle of State-churchism, as it once developed itself in the laws of this country, as it develops itself in the laws of several European states at the present time, when a certain system of truth is affirmed to be God's truth, and the aid of the magistracy is called in, in order that the truth may be established and maintained. There is a homage, although a mistaken homage, done in this principle to the superiority and transcendent worth of the truth professed to be promoted. We can, therefore, in some measure, acknowledge the consistency of those in former days who, having embraced certain opinions and adopted a certain faith with respect to Christ's gospel, and believing that that gospel would be promoted by magisterial aid, forbade

the exercise of private judgment altogether, repudiated as heretical and diabolical the idea of toleration, and insisted upon the employment of physical torture for the sake of the soul's health, and in order that the mind might be brought into perfect conformity with the spiritual truths of the gospel [applause]. We may laugh at the machinery then employed for the conversion of men to the doctrines of revealed religion, but there was something honest about the proceeding, and however we may fancy the men to be mistaken, we will award them credit for having given to the world an expression of feelings and sentiments so perfectly natural to an unenlightened but generous human heart. All this is passing away. This time of respectability is ceasing. The Church cannot maintain itself in its former high position; statesmen begin to find it is unjust to attempt to coerce a man in reference to the religious sentiments he should entertain or profess; the spirit of the age has wrung from an intolerant Church a Toleration Act, and dissenters or absenters may all now, with a ticket of leave from Government, worship God according to the dictates of their own consciences [great applause]. We shall of course be thankful for this generosity from that same shabby genteel gentleman who gave the permission in former days, because he could not help it [laughter]. One event after another has occurred, political in its bearing and consequences, which have brought about this feeling among statesmen, that the idea of their being made the judges of scriptural and religious truth is perfectly absurd—that truth, in fact, is a thing with which they have nothing to do; that it ought to be left with divines—those who proclaim, publish, and controvert the doctrines of religion; and that it is not the proper function of the civil magistrate to determine the question. They go this far, that the old system was one which did not work well, and that, after all, respectable as it seemed, it scarcely fulfilled the ends for which it was established, that it did not make men more religious, or raise them from indifference—in a word, that it was utterly useless! Now don't take this on my word, because I am understood to be a violent man [laughter], but you all believe the *Times* newspaper [great laughter]. On all subjects relating to religion it is a high authority, more especially when regarded as representing the opinions and sentiments of her Majesty's Ministers [laughter]. Arguing strongly for the quiet admission of Baron Rothschild to take his seat as a peer, to which I believe him perfectly entitled [applause], and to participate in legislating for the people of these realms, to which high office he has been selected by a large and most influential constituency, in order to allay certain objections which may come from the lips of Sir Harry Inglis, in the shape of a complaint that the Legislature is unchristianizing itself, says:—

Whilst the Church of England was receiving the presumed support of these protective tests—while a crushing interdiction lay on the most excusable phases of Nonconformity—while the mob were permitted to burn meeting-houses and harry priests, the most deplorable abasement of spirit and practice pervaded every department of her ministry and every portion of the people. Cathedrals went to ruin, while chapters pocketed the funds; parish churches were seldom water-tight, and congregations were nominal; the most open infidelity was professed by the upper classes, rising in the H.-H. Club, and culminating at Medenham Abbey; nor did anything but a most exemplary Court, under George III., save us from worse morality than that of France. And now, after all the successive concessions have been made to religious freedom, what is the result? Religious indifference? We will only shortly state, what we are sure no one will deny, that between the landing of William III. and the accession of George IV., there was no period in any degree comparable to the present for the sincerity, extension, and activity of religious spirit—for the exertions, influence, and authority of the Church—for the general decency of morals, and the unmistakable manifestations of faith. It is matter of history, that the most rigorous tests are not incompatible with the greatest infidelity, the utmost laxity of discipline, and the most utter hollowness of spirit. It is matter of experience, that their remission is compatible with sincere convictions and awakened energies—with undiminished faith and laborious works. And, if this be the case, may we not be justified in concluding, that religious improvement may go hand in hand with enlightened toleration?

Mr. Miall made a running comment on the above, and continued:—

"Oh what a falling off was there, my countrymen!" The statesman coming down from the respectability of the State-church principle to make it a mere common plebeian handle of their own for political ends [hear, hear]. Mark me! we often discuss this question as though it were exclusively a religious question, and undoubtedly consequences are involved in its settlement identified with the progress and triumph of the church of Christ, and consequently religious motive ought to enter largely into the method with which we deal with this question; but do not mistake me for a moment. With statesmen this is not a religious question; probably it never has been—at all events it is not now. Whatever may have been the first and original object of the alliance between Church and State—whether it was that the State wished to make use of the Church for its own purposes, or the Church wished to lean on the State in order to obtain its resources, certain it is that in the present day, statesmen do not seek religious ends, care not a snap whether there is any spiritual purpose in the machinery which they construct and the provision which they daily devise for the professed support of religious teaching. This may seem uncharitable, but is it not true? [hear, hear]. We can understand the religious zeal, which holding certain views as truth, mistakenly seizes the sword of the magistrate to enforce them, just as we can understand the conduct of Peter's servant, although he was dreadfully wrong in his judgment, when he seized the sword of a bystander and cut off Malchus's ear; but we cannot understand the religious principle of men who see no difference between opposite creeds, and who give their aid in support of antagonistic systems; who endow Episcopalianism south of the Tweed and Presbyterianism north of the Tweed, who endow both on the other side of St. George's Channel, and who would fain endow Roman Catholicism to make up a sort of trio; who do endow this Catholicism in Canada, and would endow all sects in the colonies; who are striving every day to bring all religious teachers under their pay, and consequently under their control; who positively do homage to Hindooism in British India, and bow down the authority of the State to the idols of men's hands—to Juggernaut itself—in order that political purposes may be accomplished [loud applause]. Aye, and if aristocratic ends and the support of their error were involved in their decision, I believe they would support Mahomedanism or infidelity—any ism which the depravity of man could possibly strike out, simply under a sort of pretence that it is their duty to care for the spiritual interests of the people! [shouts of "hear, hear."] And they do care for the spiritual interests of the people! They care for the people's interest more than they care for their own! [laughter]. They cultivate the vineyards of others too frequently to the neglect of their own. Benevolence fills their hearts so full that they cannot look to their own individual state and circumstances. Men who were lost in dissipation, and had given themselves up chiefly to pleasure, are overawed by a sense of responsibility as soon as they enter the chapel of St. Stephen's, that upon them devolves the duty of attending to the spiritual interests of the whole community [great applause]. Gentlemen who stand on the hustings and make most noble speeches, filled with Liberal principles of the first water, who go from house to

house, hat in hand, inquiring with the most affectionate solicitude respecting the welfare and the domestic state of so and so—the wife, the daughters, the sons [laughter], whether this or that is placed out to advantage, whether there is any possibility of devising a plan by which John may be brought out into active usefulness [applause and laughter]—gentlemen whose personal visits are followed up by the zealous visitations of a friend—gentlemen whose tastes are enormously expensive, and who will sometimes buy things in the shop merely because they are dear, and because there is an opportunity of giving a note without requiring change [laughter]—these gentlemen, all of them legislators by the sense of the people, go up to St. Stephen's, and having sworn to a certain oath, become forthwith most earnestly desirous to look after the spiritual interests of the community. Just suppose, now, that all the money connected with the Establishment were to "take to itself," as the Scripture says, "wings, and fly away;" just imagine for one moment that all the political influences they can manage to use through the medium of the Church Establishment were utterly destroyed, and that, as in the case of the transmission of galvanic streams through the medium of certain wires, when the communication is stopped or broken, the stream is no longer transmitted to the end, so imagine that some accident was introduced by which the State Church should no longer be a system of nerves to the aristocracy for communicating their will to the utmost extremities of the empire, and don't you imagine that you see how solicitous, how painfully solicitous these men would be about the ignorance into which the population would certainly fall? Cannot you imagine, for example, such men as the Duke of Wellington, renowned for his military deeds perhaps more than for his knowledge of the Gospel, and Col. Sibthorp and Lord George Bentinck, and other well known characters, coming together and consulting with deep earnestness how they could repair the loss which the Church had sustained, and whether it would not be necessary, in their zeal for the advancement of the spiritual interests of the people, to make some personal sacrifices, and out of their own private resources endeavour in some way to meet the deficiency which thus providentially occurred? Cannot you imagine you see these men doing these things? [laughter]. Don't you think that, supposing Lord George Bentinck and Lord John Russell were to meet for the purpose of talking together respecting their duties and responsibilities in regard to the religious welfare of the people of these realms, and providing the whole sub-stratum of solid gold were taken out of the way, they would laugh in each other's faces? Can you imagine them in serious earnestness conversing about the matter, without considerable chuckling under the sleeve? [laughter]. Well now, these people are going on from year to year under this terrible delusion—a mere cheat, a thorough hypocrisy in high places [applause]. Talk about the meanness and shuffling of canting Presbyterians, as they are called, if ever there were canting, shuffling practices, they occur in connexion with those who occupy higher places than the Presbyterians [laughter and applause]. I speak of the Establishment, not as a church, but as a political engine, and I say that all which is professedly religious about it, is so much gilded pretence for the sake of dazzling the eyes of the good people of society. I thoroughly wish from my heart that the holy men in the Establishment (and I hail them as brethren and would give them at any time the right hand of fellowship) could only see what I believe I see with the utmost distinctness, that their influence, their purity, their conscientiousness, and their zeal are the very things made use of by the arch enemy of souls for the purpose of sustaining, and they are the only things which could sustain for an instant in the face of enlightened Britain, this awful and palpable delusion [applause]. Why, but for these good men the thing would be so offensive that if we did not sweep it away Providence would; and but for the influence these good men exercise with regard to the system, I believe the people of these realms would rise up almost as one man and protest that the State Church, as an instrument for obstructing the social, moral, political, and religious progress of the people, is a nuisance which ought to be abated and utterly abolished [great applause].

Mr. Miall concluded as follows:—

I now commend this Society, which I believe to be thoroughly sincere at heart, to your sympathies and help. If you believe with us, act with us; if you regard our principles as true, come out and support them; taste the pleasures of making some sacrifices for the advantage of your fellow-countrymen; let that glow of ecstasy be experienced in your bosoms which always results from a philanthropic deed; and if ever there was a question of pure philanthropy, I believe it is this question of the separation of Church and State—the greatest of all questions which have ever occupied the minds of men since first the gospel was proclaimed in Judea by the fishermen of Galilee [applause]. I believe that Luther himself might have coveted to live in this day, and have blessed God that the honour devolved upon him to advance a movement which shall set religion free from a connexion which shackles her energy, sullies her purity, enervates and paralyzes her, which spreads abroad a spirit of infidelity, and interferes with all the social and moral aspirations of the community at large [applause]. Happy will that day be for all the working-classes of society, who do not now see so fully as they ought to see their interest in this question—aye, happy for the aristocracy, whose real elevation, dignity, and power, will thereby be promoted, when this pretence is utterly swept from the face of the earth, and when statesmen shall no longer prostitute religion to their own purposes, but confine themselves to their legitimate functions, the protection of the lives, the liberty, and the property of their fellow-countrymen. [Mr. Miall resumed his seat amidst reiterated bursts of enthusiastic cheering.]

The resolution was then put from the chair, and carried unanimously.

The Rev. J. G. ROGERS proposed a vote of thanks to the deputation for their able and powerful addresses, and expressed a hope that their visit would lead to the formation of an auxiliary in this town and the adoption of other practical measures [applause].

The motion was seconded by the Rev. G. BELL, and adopted by acclamation.

Mr. MIALL suitably acknowledged the vote, and the Rev. J. PRINGLE then proposed the thanks of the meeting to the Chairman for his readiness in taking the chair and the candid expression of his views with which he had favoured them. This resolution was also carried amidst loud applause.

The CHAIRMAN returned thanks, and in doing so remarked that he believed the time is not far distant when statesmen, from financial considerations, will be led to think more favourably than at present of Anti-state-church principles. If once they were convinced that Church property is national property, then, after satisfying the claims of all who had life interests in it, it might revert to the State, and be appropriated in reduction of the national debt.



A subscription was entered into in the room, which was headed by Mr. Crawshaw with £5. A collection was also made to defray expenses.

#### PUBLIC BREAKFAST.

On Wednesday morning the deputation were entertained to a public breakfast at Wilcke's Hotel, Royal Arcade. A numerous and respectable party assembled on the occasion, which was presided over by the Rev. James Pringle.

After breakfast, the CHAIRMAN adverted to the interesting proceedings of the preceding evening, and expressed alike his surprise and gratification in finding that Anti-state-church principles have taken such a deep hold on the minds of the inhabitants of Newcastle. He spoke approvingly of the rupture which has taken place between the Dissenters and a great political party who had betrayed and misled them, and defended his conduct in standing aloof altogether from the recent election in this town, as the Liberal candidates did not support Anti-state-church principles. He then introduced Mr. Miall, who was again well received.

Mr. MIALL delivered a speech of some length, which referred, however, principally to the best means of carrying on the operations of this society. One of these was the appointment of a ladies' committee for the purpose of collecting funds and circulating tracts, which had been found very efficient in London. He also adverted to some peculiarly favoured phases of the agitation. It was now five weeks since he left home on this tour, during which he had attended twenty-two or twenty-three meetings, and had been through the whole of the West, East, and North Ridings of Yorkshire; and he could state that this was the first time that Anti-state-churchism seemed to present attractions to the people at large. The audiences had been numerous and influential, and among them had been many of the working classes, who were accustomed to think on political and ecclesiastical topics, and who had taken up this question on the broad and vital principles of justice. He considered it most expedient that it should be divested altogether of a sacerdotal or sectarian character, and presented to the public as one of national importance and of justice between man and man [applause]. He noticed several accessions which the association had recently received to its ranks, the reports which are now given of its meetings by the daily metropolitan press, and the liberal manner in which Town Halls and other public buildings are placed at their disposal, as among the signs of progress. He anticipated still more rapid advances. He believed that the emoluments of the Establishment of England and Ireland were not less than from twelve to fourteen millions of pounds annually, and observed how valuable this sum would be to the Chancellor of the Exchequer to assist him out of the financial difficulties into which most probably the nation will be plunged [applause].

The Rev. J. G. ROGERS shortly addressed the company. After speaking of the growing interest evinced in the progress of the society, he observed that as it became more respectable, "the respectable men," who professed that they would not sully their pure consciences or stain their fair hands by connexion with it, would at once join the association. Some of these parties refused to join them on the pretext that so long a period must elapse before the work is accomplished, that it was impolitic to undertake the movement now. As wise would it be to say to an agriculturist in seed time, "How foolish to sow the seed now, when it will be so long before the harvest can be gathered!" [applause].

Members were then enrolled, a committee appointed, and several gentlemen entered their names for various sums in the subscription list. After a short address from Mr. Robinson, the company separated.

Meetings were also held by the deputation, last week, at Stockton, Shields, Alnwick, and other places.

The Dissenters of all sections in Winlaton and Blaydon, are forming themselves into an association for vigorously agitating the question of the separation of Church and State.—*Gateshead Observer*.

DARLINGTON.—On Friday evening, the 26th instant, a meeting was held in the Central-hall to receive Edward Miall, Esq. and the Rev. W. Robinson, of Kettering, a deputation from the Society in London. On the motion of Henry Pease, Esq., Edward Kepling, Esq., took the chair. The first resolution, embodying the fundamental principle of the Institution, was moved by the Rev. R. C. Pritchett, Independent minister, and was seconded in an interesting speech by Mr. Robinson, of Kettering. The second resolution, pledging the meeting to the working of the principle, was moved by the Rev. David Adam, Baptist minister, and seconded by Mr. Miall. The third resolution, thanking the deputation for their eloquent and useful addresses, was moved by the Rev. R. Rutherford, Wesleyan Association minister, and seconded by Dr. Fothergill, of the Society of Friends. The hall was filled; the resolutions were unanimously carried; the impression on the minds of the large audience being evidently favourable to the great movement. Several individuals became members at the close, and a local committee is about to be formed, to promote the designs of the Institution in the town and neighbourhood.—*From a Correspondent*.

ECCLESIASTICAL STATISTICS.—We are gratified to find that the editors of the *Congregational Calendar* for 1848, and the *Patriot*, having carefully examined our tables of the Nonconformist places of worship in England and Wales, and the authorities given for them, have come to the conclusion that we are rather below the truth than above it. The *Congregational Calendar* alters some of the details, but reaches an aggregate of 12,751 chapels in England and Wales. The *Patriot* in like manner proposes a few changes, (not the same as those of the *Congregational Calendar*), and makes the aggregate 12,864. Our estimate was 12,734. We were aware that this was rather below the truth, but we preferred keeping on the safe side of the line, that is, on the side which did not favour our own argument, but the reverse. The result is, that in England and Wales,

Nonconformists have, by their voluntary efforts, and without State aid, built and supported about as many places of worship as the Establishment, with all its endowments and Government grants. The number of churches, as of chapels, is about 13,000. In Scotland and Ireland the number of chapels not connected with the Establishment very far exceeds the number of churches.—*Leeds Mercury*.

STATE CHURCHISM AT THE CAPE.—It appears from the advices of September 18th, received from the Cape of Good Hope, that the amount of the expenditure for the colony, for 1846, had been voted by the Legislature at £179,981 12s. 7d. Of this, not less than £10,908 had been voted for the ecclesiastical service, and £8,000 for educational purposes. There were separate grants for the Established Church,—for the Dutch Reformed, for the Lutheran, for the Scottish, for the Roman Catholics, and for the Wesleyans.

THE VOLUNTARY PRINCIPLE.—The committee of the Bolton Anti-state-church Association, having engaged J. W. Massie, D.D., of Manchester, to deliver four lectures, the first of the course on "The agency and successful extension of Christianity in the three first centuries," was delivered on Tuesday evening, November 23, 1847. The Town-hall, Little Bolton, was engaged for the occasion. Mr. Lawson Brown, minister, in the chair. At half-past seven the hall was well filled. We have received a report of the lecture, but the large demand upon our space prevents us inserting it this week. The second lecture took place on Friday; the hall was quite crowded—Subject, the "Reformation in Germany."

THE EVILS OF STATE INTERFERENCE WITH RELIGION.—A lecture on this subject was delivered last Tuesday evening, by Mr. W. Foster, Independent minister, to a large and attentive audience, at the Lecture-room, Vauxhall-bridge-road. The numerous evils arising from the alliance of Church and State were forcibly and clearly exposed. At the close of the lecture, Mr. C. E. Mudie, at whose request the lecture was delivered, informed the audience, that the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, who own, or have influence over, nearly all the property of the neighbourhood, suffer their houses to be used for the vilest purposes, while they insert in all their leases a clause to prevent religious persons, not in connexion with the Establishment, from assembling for Christian worship. The indignation which the statement of this fact excited, shows that it might be effectively used as a local illustration of the working of the State-Church principle.

THE CLERGY CALLED BY THEIR FETTERS.—The Convocation of the Bishops, Archdeacons, Proctors, and clergy of the Province of York, was held in the Chapter House of the Minster on the 19th inst. Canon Dixon, who presided, threatened to prorogue the Convocation if a claim made by Archdeacon Thorp, to elect a Prolocutor, were pressed. So the claim was withdrawn. Archdeacon Wilberforce then rose to move the concurrence of the Convocation in an address to the Crown, which the Bishops of the Province had adopted; and manifested an inclination to touch upon the questions which agitate the Church. Again the President threatened a prorogation. Canon Hawkins supported the President, but Canon Trevor demanded for the Archdeacon the liberty to state his reasons for the motion; whereupon President Dixon prorogued the Convocation, and interrupted Archdeacon Wilberforce when he was entering a protest. His conduct, altogether, seemed to exhibit so strong a predilection for the exercise of the veto, that we cannot but wonder why the clergy were convoked at all. He would not even allow the recusants to remain in the Chapter House to confabulate, after he had retired to the vestry, but sent the Chapter Clerk to disperse them. Is this "the beginning of an end?" There have long been the symptoms of a craving among the clergy for the privilege of free speech in Convocation—for a voice in the government of the Church; and this they will have, or we shall have a disruption.—*Gateshead Observer*.

PROPOSED EXTENSION OF THE EPISCOPATE.—The *Morning Post* informs us that "a scheme has been matured for materially increasing the hierarchy of the Church, and will be submitted for the consideration of the Legislature in the course of the present session. The plan provides for the establishment of New Bishoprics, and the manner in which endowments may be obtained." Among the proposed additions to the present staff of Bishops, we find that Norfolk and Suffolk have not been forgotten; for according to the same authority, "the diocese of Ely would give the Archdeacons of Bedford and Huntingdon to one new see at Bedford, and that of Sudbury to another at Bury St. Edmund's." And "in the diocese of Norwich, two additional sees would be founded in Norfolk, at Yarmouth and Walsingham, and one in Suffolk, at Ipswich." The number of new "sees" to be added, is thirty-one, making a total of fifty-six Bishoprics for England and Wales, exclusive of those of Jersey and the Isle of Man.

The Rev. F. Oakley was ordained a Roman Catholic priest on Sunday week, by Dr. Wiseman, at an ordination held in the chapel of St. Edmund's College, near Ware.

THE ABOLITION OF CHURCH-RATES.—A gentleman at Cambridge, who has taken an active part in a recent Church-rate case of so much notoriety, has sounded the Government on the subject of this obnoxious impost; but, although he has ascertained that the opinion of one of the legal members of the Cabinet is decidedly for its abolition, and that the opinion of the same noble lord is diametrically opposed to Lord Derham's dictum, there is no present probability, I fear, that the Government will interpose.—*London Correspondent of the Christian Record*.

OFFICIAL RECOGNITION OF THE ROMAN CATHOLIC HIERARCHY.—A circular has been issued from Downing-street, instructing the authorities in the colonies to address the Roman Catholic prelates in such colonies by the title to which their rank in their own church may appear to give them a just claim, officially styling them, "your Grace" or "your Lordship," as the case may be. As, however, Parliament, in the Charitable

Bequests Act, on which this instruction is founded, has, for obvious reasons, not sanctioned the assumption by the prelates of the Roman Catholic Church in Ireland of titles derived from sees which they hold, a similar rule is to be observed in the colonies, so that the Roman Catholic prelate in New South Wales will merely be addressed as the Most Reverend Archbishop Polding, and in Van Diemen's Land as the Right Rev. Bishop Wilson.—*Globe*.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH.—The Church is threatened with another non-intrusion commotion on a small scale. Government presents the living of Girvan, in Ayrshire, to the Rev. Mr. Gorsan. Out of 532 communicants, forty object to his grammar and style of preaching. Under the veto act of the Free Church party a majority required to object before the Presbytery sanctioned the rejection of the presentee; but under Lord Aberdeen's beneficence act the Presbytery can give effect to the dissent of the minority, which in this case has been done. The patronage, therefore, virtually resides in the clergy, not in the Crown or the people. It is also whispered that the Church courts have little good will to the presentees of the present Ministry—as the practice of having clerical advisers, formerly observed, has, it is alleged, been in some recent appointments overlooked.—*Daily News*.

THE CONVOCATION.—The adjourned meeting of the Convocation of the Clergy of the Province of Canterbury was held by adjournment, at the Jerusalem Chambers, on Wednesday. The attendance was very numerous. An address to the Queen was adopted, intimating a wish that the Convocation might be permitted to meet for the consideration of the great interests of the Church; thanking the Sovereign for assenting to the statute which continues separate the sees of St. Asaph and Bangor; and praying that the order of bishops might be made adequate to the wants of the Church. A motion was made to petition the Queen for a delay of the *congé d'élire* to the Dean and Chapter of Hereford until Dr. Hampden's works should have been examined by competent authorities; but many members of the Convocation doubted whether the subject came within the sphere of their body, and the motion was negatived.

#### THE CASE OF DR. THOMSON.—BIBLE CIRCULATION.

In inserting the following letter from Mr. Waddington, we would call the attention of our readers to the advertisement on the same subject in another column:—

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

SIR.—I have received the following note from a correspondent in Gloucestershire, dated November 26th, 1847:—

"DEAR SIR,—I will engage to take forty pounds worth of Dr. Thomson's Bibles and Testaments in the course of the next three months. Can you furnish me with a copy of the most recent catalogue? and I will send an order immediately.

I am, dear sir, yours respectfully,

THOMAS NICHOLSON."

"I shall be glad to forward the committee a similar communication from each of the forty counties of England. When your columns are least crowded, I hope to avail myself of your generosity to say another word for Dr. Thompson.

I am, sir, yours faithfully,

"9, Surrey-square, November 27, 1847." J. W."

In a letter to the *Patriot*, Dr. Leifchild states, that the friends at Craven Chapel, having heard the statement of the committee relative to the position of Dr. Thomson, immediately resolved upon assisting in the purchase of the large stock of Bibles and Testaments thrown upon his hands, and thus relieving him and his family from the circumstances of difficulty in which they have been involved. We have subscribed for the purchase of Bibles and Testaments at his depository, to the amount of £50; each subscriber, from £1 and upwards, selecting, for size and price, the copies he or she may prefer. "My principal reason for troubling you with this, is to throw out a hint which, I think, might considerably expedite the object. Of the Bibles, &c., thus purchased, our friends may dispose of some to others at the same low prices; but, I believe, their chief intention is to distribute them among their neighbours, dependents, and domestics, who may be destitute of them at the approaching season, so appropriate for making presents. Thus, at a comparatively trifling expense, a variety of good may be effected, and patriotism and piety meet with a proper expression of public sympathy and approbation."

We are glad to find that the matter is being taken up in Scotland. In the *Scottish Press* of Saturday, we find a report of the meeting of the Presbytery of Berwick, on the 23rd instant, at which the following resolutions were unanimously adopted:—

That this presbytery, having from the first manifested a warm and cordial interest in the efforts of Dr. Thomson to secure the free and cheap circulation of the Word of God, unite in again testifying their strong approbation of the energy, devotedness, and perseverance with which he has laboured for the past end; and, in expressing their fervent gratitude to the great Head of the Church for the astonishing success with which his labours have been crowned, and recording this testimony, they deem it due to Dr. Thomson to add, that they are only giving utterance to the general feeling of the United Presbyterian Church, as was evident from the manner in which a reference to his labours was received at the late meeting of Synod.

That, however, they are deeply concerned to find, that—partly from the difficulties of the times, but more especially from the conduct of the monopolists and others—the benevolent enterprise has involved him in embarrassments, which are the more to be deplored, that they threaten the sacrifice of his personal property, and that of his family and connexions, which has been generously embarked in this sacred cause.

That at the same time they are gratified to find, that a deep sympathy with his present circumstances is being excited in the Christian public generally, and that in particular, at a late meeting in London, a large and most influential committee of ministers and laymen, of all evangelical denominations, was appointed, for the purpose of adopting measures for immediately relieving Dr. Thomson from his difficulties, and ensuring the continued success of the Coldstream Free Bible Press Company; and that, while they hope that the measures of this committee will be universally entered into throughout the country, this presbytery earnestly recommends to all the congregations under their inspection, to raise—by collections, or subscriptions, or donations from the funds for religious purposes—as large a sum as possible, to be expended either in the purchase of Bibles for sale or distribution, or in otherwise aiding the great cause in which Dr. Thomson has been so long and so honourably engaged.



## CORRESPONDENCE.

## NEW PLAN OF CURRENCY.

To the Editor of the Nonconformist.

DEAR SIR,—The idea of our last letter was, that free trade in banking would be as desirable as free trade in corn. The experience of the last eighteen months leads us to take higher ground; it proves that the one without the other is a dead letter.

Last winter Glasgow paid elevenpence and a shilling for the four-pound loaf—this winter sevenpence and eightpence, the comparative difference in the price realizing the big loaf of the free-trade era; yet are her citizens more miserable this season than last, at least destitution is laying hold of a wider range of our population—not the destitution of the sluggard and improvident, but of the unemployed.

Let us not be misunderstood when we speak of free trade in corn being a dead letter. What would have been our social position at the present crisis with open ports for foreign corn only when British markets rose to 80s. a quarter? We would say with the Turk, "God is merciful" in the order of his providence. Yet where is the promised blessing of the League, the blessing of abundance to industry?

The yearnings of our mountain poet are still unsatisfied—

"What do we want?—our daily bread.  
Give us that for willing toil—  
Make us sharers in the plenty  
God has shower'd upon the soil,  
And we'll nurse our better nature,  
With bold hearts and judgment strong,  
To do as much as man can do  
To keep the world from going wrong."

Yes; the hunger-bitten countenance of the unemployed mechanics in our streets testify that there is still before the political economist the solution of a great social problem—paralyzed industry, inducing general want in the midst of realized wealth and bursting barnyards. Though blessed with the heaped bushel in the late harvest, and with bread at two-pence per pound, yet there is scarcity and privation. Truly God's ways with men are wonderful; in mockery of our boastings in free-trade, he has shorn it of its morning rays.

We have not the hardihood to assert that an unrestricted currency would be the grand cure for all our social evils. Man's misdirected ambition would mar the operation of any plan, yet it would do much to realize the idea of the poet:—

"Grant it: make our efforts free,  
Let us work, and we shall prosper,  
You shall prosper more than we."

And the ruin and confusion induced by imprudent speculators—which is only to be indicated by principle, and not by restriction—would fall lightly upon society at large.

With a crude notion of the principles of Scotch Banking, we can be at no great loss to state some of the conditions necessary to free-trade in banking:—

1st. The freedom everywhere to organize banks of issue to meet the wants, and promote the extension, of commerce.

2nd. Composed of a numerous proprietary.

3rd. But unlimited responsibility for the liabilities of the bank.

4th. With its paid up capital invested in Consols, and deposited with the Government, from whom it would receive the usual dividends, and also Government notes to the extent of two-thirds at par of its deposit; thus, for every third thousand of the 3 per cent. Consols, it would receive two thousand of notes; which, when countersigned by the bank, to be constituted the only legal tender of the country.

5th. For the privileges of their position, the banks to be charged 1 per cent. by Government upon their issue—circulation.

6th. An opportunity every month to reduce or increase their stock (namely, circulation) in the hands of Government.

7th. Frequent exchanges with each other to check over-issues. And,

8th. In every bank and branch throughout the country, a correct list of its directors and shareholders, placed in such a position that it might readily be referred to by the customers of the bank, for their special satisfaction, and which might give that tone of integrity and stability to its position which would place it above all suspicion.

With our previous letter in your columns last week, we do not say more, at present, on the fourth condition, which involves the power of expansion upon a basis which Sir Robert Peel does not disown in his Bank Charter.

These rough notes are cast upon the waters, in the hope that they may float upon the swelling tide of opinion upon this vital topic. True or false, we are not the less obliged and honoured by your permission to submit them to the scrutiny of your readers.

Glasgow, Nov. 20, 1847.

J. H.

P.S.—A friend starts the natural objection, that this fourth condition would enhance the value of the funds to the fundholder. In reply, we would refer to the tax of 1 per cent., and the fraction two-thirds of their deposit of the Government notes at their disposal. Further: With our Scotch system of exchange, the circulation would bear a small proportion to the stock in Consols, and the rise would equalize itself over the whole stock.

THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.—The "Queen's Speech," thanks to the Commercial Electric Telegraph Company, was printed and published in Newcastle and Gateshead, and in the other principal towns of the kingdom, on Tuesday afternoon, within a few hours of the time at which it was delivered in the House of Lords. It was spoken at one o'clock, and it was printed in Edinburgh at half-past five! It was first transmitted to Rugby—next to Derby—then to Normanton—afterwards to Newcastle, Berwick, and Edinburgh. The Scotsman of Wednesday observes:—"We have proposed making private arrangements for receiving the speech for our today's publication, but the Electric Telegraph Company had resolved to procure it on their own account, and furnish it free to the public. This spirited proceeding does them great credit."—Gateshead Observer.

TESTIMONIAL TO MR. JOHN BROOKS.—It has now been arranged that the testimonial to Mr. John Brooks, from the inhabitants of Bolton, should be presented about Christmas, and that a soirée and tea-party should take place on the occasion. A public dinner was proposed, but on consideration, it was found that a more general and satisfactory assemblage will be afforded by a tea-party. It is expected that Mr. George Wilson, Mr. Bright, Mr. Cobden, Mr. Villiers, Colonel Thompson, Mr. Fox, Sharman Crawford, Mr. Kershaw, and the Mayor of Manchester, will be present on the occasion. —Manchester Examiner.

## RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

WOODBIDGE, SUFFOLK.—On Thursday, the 18th instant, Mr. Francis B. Brown, late of Highbury College, London, was set apart to the ministerial office, at the Quay Meeting, Woodbridge. Mr. W. P. Lyon, B.A., of Stowmarket, on the interesting occasion explained clearly and forcibly the institution of a New Testament church; Mr. J. Whitby, of Ipswich, received the confession of faith; Mr. W. Notcutt, of Ipswich, offered the ordination prayer; and E. Henderson, D.D., Ph.D., delivered to the young minister a most excellent charge. In the afternoon, the friends partook of a cold collation, provided in the adjoining school-room, when several impressive speeches were delivered. In the evening, Mr. G. L. Smith, of Halesworth, preached a suitable and affectionate sermon to the people. The devotional parts of the services were undertaken by Messrs. J. Ross, of Woodbridge; J. C. Fairfax, East Bergholt; J. C. Bodwell, A.M., Bury St. Edmunds; T. James, of Debenham; J. Webb, of Ipswich; J. Tindale, of Needham Market; D. Jones, of Wickham Market; — Lord, of Ipswich; and J. Leonard, of Highbury College.

MR. JOHN H. BARROW, of Market Drayton, Shropshire, has received and accepted a most cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastoral office at Benton Park Chapel, Rawden, near Leeds. He commences his stated duties on the 28th instant.

BRIDGEND, GLAMORGANSHIRE.—The Independent church worshipping at the Tabernacle, over which the late Mr. William Jones presided for nearly forty years, has given an unanimous invitation to Mr. J. D. Williams, Homerton College, to become its pastor.

RE-OPENING OF THE INDEPENDENT MEETING-HOUSE, BURNHAM-MARKET, NORFOLK.—This place of worship, after extensive repairs and improvements, at an expense of £300, was re-opened on Wednesday, the 17th of November. The subscriptions previously received and the collections on the day of opening amounted to £250.

RE-OPENING OF SALEM CHAPEL, GREAT-BRIDGE, STAFFORDSHIRE.—The above place of worship having been closed during the last seven weeks for the erection of galleries, was re-opened on Sunday, the 21st of November. The collections on the Sabbath and Monday amounted to £64 10s. towards meeting the expenditure.

CHELTON, SOMERSET.—Mr. G. Nettleship, late of Yelvertoft, Northamptonshire, has accepted the unanimous invitation to exercise the office of the Christian ministry in the Independent Chapel, Chelton, in the county of Somerset, and purposes to commence his stated services on the second Sabbath in December.

The foundation of a new "Free Scotch Church" has been laid at Cape Town.

THE REV. JOHN BLACKBURN, of Pentonville, has vacated his pulpit for six months. From the circumstance of his retirement to Torquay (where he will take temporary charge of the church just deprived of Mr. Pope's services) I am led to conclude that his own health or that of some member of his family may be in a state to require warm winter quarters. Mr. Bevan, Secretary of the Evangelical Alliance, fills Mr. Blackburn's pulpit in his absence.—Christian Record.

SOUTHWARK.—The Congregational Church assembling in Union Chapel, Horsleydown, Southwark, at a special meeting, held on the 23rd ult., were much gratified at the announcement by their pastor, Mr. John Adey, that he had, for the present, acceded to their unanimous request not to leave them, he having had serious intentions to revisit Ireland, with a view to take the oversight of the Church at Limerick, where his labours during a visit, some six months since, were very acceptable.

HARTLEPOOL, DURHAM.—The Baptist Church having given to Mr. James Smith, jun., late a student of the Baptist Theological Education Society, a most cordial and unanimous invitation to the pastoral oversight of them; and he having accepted that invitation, ordination services have followed, in which Mr. Smith has been solemnly set apart to the work of the ministry.

LATIMER CHAPEL, MILE-END.—On Thursday, Sept. 2nd, the recognition of Mr. John Hall, as co-pastor with Mr. R. Saunders, took place. Mr. George Smith, of Poplar, delivered the introductory discourse; Dr. Burder, of Hackney, gave the charge to the minister; and Mr. R. Ainslie preached to the people. Many of the London ministers were present on the occasion, some of whom took parts in the services.

MR. ALEXANDER EWING, M.A., late of Square chapel, Halifax, has received and accepted a cordial and unanimous call to become the pastor of the Congregational Church, at the Lower chapel, High-street, Gosport, Hampshire.

LINCOLN.—NEWLAND CHAPEL.—Mr. Albert Creak, M.A., of the University of London, and late of Springhill College, Birmingham, has accepted the unanimous invitation of the church and congregation assembling in the Newland chapel, Lincoln, to become their pastor.

GENERAL BAPTIST DEPUTATION TO AMERICA.—At the last association of the General Baptists, held at Nottingham, the Rev. J. Goadby, of Leicester, and the Rev. J. Burns, D.D., of London, were deputed to visit the Free-will Baptists of the United States. These gentlemen returned in health and safety by the Cambria, on Monday, the 15th of November; and the Dover-street congregation welcomed the return of their pastor, Mr. Goadby, on Monday evening last, by a tea-party, which was most numerous attended, and the proceedings of which were of the most gratifying nature. The Free-will Baptists of America have appointed a deputation to visit the English General Baptists, at their Annual Association next year, at Boston. —Leicester Mercury.

MR. WILLIAM NEWBIGIN, son of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Mr. James Newbigin, and known to many of our readers as a missionary in Western Africa, who has been compelled by the state of his health to visit his native country, has arrived in safety in Liverpool, after a rapid voyage.—Norfolk News.

## BRITISH GUIANA.

[The following is the concluding portion of our correspondent's letter, for which we were unable to find room in our last:—]

The railway works are in good progress. Mr. Catherwood is an eminent engineer, and under his vigilant superintendence the line of road is rapidly advancing. Being a dead level, there will be no tunnelling and no viaducts; the numerous canals and trenches form almost the only difficulty: over these bridges are in the course of construction. The rapidity with which building after building rises at the terminus in George Town, the novel machines and implements of labour introduced, the quietness and discipline of the men employed, the European faces of the superintendents of the different departments, the regularity with which the wages are paid, and the energy infused into the whole concern, are all new and important things in the colony. And yet the first sod of this railway—the only one, I believe, on this great South American continent—was turned up quietly, in a hole and corner way, by his Excellency; the inhabitants knew nothing about it; and what might have given a little éclat to the concern, and raised the price of shares, was overlooked or omitted, lest any of the Radicals should on such a day have come between the wind and his nobility. The Times says:—"The general impression is, that Mr. Catherwood is no trifler, and that, besides completing the work of his employers, he will infuse some of his energy into sundry old gallery-frequenting, sofa-lounging, brandy-and-water-drinking planters, of whom there are still a few left among us." I hope so.

But I must conclude, merely adding that there is a hitch somewhere, so that the last two Nonconformists which contained your correspondent's letters never came to hand. All the other Nonconformists came to hand. This is curious. If, however, they did find their way into the presence of officials, they are more fortunate than the writer.

Let me add the delight with which I have read the speeches at the Eastern Institution, at the Association for promoting the Real Representation of the People in Parliament. Onward, onward—Miall, Vincent, Thompson—onward all of you. You are not acting nor speaking for England alone. Through every vein of all our empire your truthful, eloquent thoughts shall circulate. Onward; and no finality till "where Britain's power is felt mankind shall feel her mercy too." Onward—only.

Don't forget the colonies in general, and this British Guiana in particular. W. G. B.

## POSTSCRIPT.

October 18, 1847.

I open my letter at the moment of the packet sailing to add a postscript; and if your readers skip my long letter, I hope they will read my postscript, for it is the most important part by far of my letter. At last, then, it turns out that the "political parsons," who have been persecuted and prosecuted, and snubbed in every possible way, were right in denouncing immigration; in foretelling it would prove a delusion, a mockery, and a snare.

The planters have had their mammoth meeting of attorneys and representatives of estates, and have "virtually abandoned Coolie immigration!" The following slip, and I have no time to add a remark, will give you the intelligence. I add merely my own opinion; that I see nothing objectionable in the prayer of the petition adopted, and my hope that in the ensuing session of Parliament the condition of the West India colonies will be gone into thoroughly, and some change in the legislative institutions of this colony at once recommended for adoption.

## PUBLIC MEETING.

Pursuant to advertisement, a meeting of planters, merchants, and others interested in the cultivation of sugar, took place to-day, at the rooms of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society. Between seventy and eighty gentlemen were present at twelve o'clock, when the chair was taken by the Honourable Peter Rose, chairman of the committee appointed at a provisional meeting, held on the 24th ultimo.

A petition to Parliament, which had been prepared by the committee, was read, and unanimously adopted. The following "remedial measures" are claimed on the part of British Guiana in the prayer of this petition:—

1. A loan, to be applied to the carrying out of African immigration, under such regulations for securing the fair and equitable administration of the same as your honourable House may deem proper.
2. A loan, to be applied, under proper regulations, to the purpose of thorough drainage.
3. The admission into the United Kingdom of muscovado sugar, as a raw material, duty free.
4. The free admission of molasses into the breweries and distilleries of the United Kingdom.
5. The equalization of the duty on rum and British spirits.
6. The admission of inspissated cane juice into the United Kingdom on equitable terms.
7. The placing the refining of sugar in the colonies on the same footing as in the British refineries.

Communications from Antigua, Grenada, and St. Christopher, favourable to the proposed appointment of delegates from the West India colonies, to be assembled at St. Thomas, were read. A communication from Barbadoes acknowledged the receipt of a circular from this colony, suggesting the appointment of delegates, and requested that measures might be taken to forward the object of a petition to Parliament lately adopted at a public meeting in that island.

The Chairman stated, that there had not been time yet for the receipt of an answer to the communication which had been sent on to Jamaica; but it was well known that in Trinidad the appointment of delegates was approved of.

It was then agreed by the meeting, that this colony should co-operate with the other colonies, by means of delegates, to be assembled at St. Thomas; and a committee was appointed to prepare evidence to strengthen the hands of the gentlemen who might be chosen to take charge of the petitions to be presented to the two Houses of Parliament, such committee to have the choice of those gentlemen, and of the delegates to proceed to St. Thomas. On this committee are the nine gentlemen of the committee by which the petition to Parliament was prepared, namely, the Honourables P.

\* I say continent, because "we" are not an island, as is often supposed and said. The "islands of Jamaica and Demerara" is constantly occurring. The map would teach that we are in South America, between Venezuela and Brazil.



Rose, J. Croal, and J. Stuart; W. Davison, A. Macrae, T. Porter, C. Simpson, P. M. Watson, and D. M'Donald, Esqrs. To these are added, the Honourable J. T. White, W. B. Ferguson, J. Alexander, A. D. Vander Gon Netscher, G. La Belmondiere, F. Verbeke, John Gordon, M. Steele, R. M. Jones, and J. C. Preston, Esqrs.

The Chairman proposed the addition of J. G. Austin, Esq., to the committee, but this gentleman declined to act, saying that he had not signed the petition, as he had wished to have introduced the subject of Coolie immigration, to which he was opposed, on the ground of its being too costly to be advantageous; and that he was also of opinion, that if a loan for thorough draining and African immigration was applied for, a loan for railways and other public purposes was equally desirable. These remarks gave rise to some discussion, the irregularity of which was objected to by Mr. Stuart and the Chairman. It was admitted by Messrs. Croal and White, that, by adopting the petition, the meeting virtually abandoned Coolie immigration. Mr. Verbeke said that was generally understood, or there would have been more discussion on the subject.

At the risk of making this letter run on to an inordinate length, I merely add the sensible remarks of the *Guiana Times* on this meeting; they embrace and confirm all the representations I have made in this and previous letters. Truth lies at the bottom of the well, but it does seem we are getting very near it at last.

We refer to the abstract of proceedings at the meeting held to-day in the rooms of the Royal Agricultural and Commercial Society. The printed petition produced for approval is a lengthy document. We shall make room for it in our Monday's impression. As usual, it is freely stated, that the present cost of production exceeds the selling price of colonial staples. On many plantations, no doubt, such a state of things exists, and has always existed. Of course, everything wrong is laid to the charge of the British Government. No reference whatever is made to the disadvantages under which most absentee owners farm their plantations, without being even in communication, by letter, with the actual farmer or manager. And yet most of the plantations in the colony are worked under these singularly disadvantageous circumstances. It is true, the supply of manual labour is limited; but it is also true, that it is generally directed by a manager having no direct interest in the profits of cultivation; and that he, in many cases, is under the superintendence of a representative attorney, brought up behind a counter, in whose judgment he has no more confidence than he has in the permanency of his own situation. Changes of plantation managers are of every day occurrence. In every such instance there must be a neglect of the interest of the proprietor on the side of the removed, or of him by whom he is removed. Is the British Government answerable in these cases also? We repeat from our last publication, "There are too many awkward links between the *bond fide* owner of sugar plantations and the actual planter. The chain of connexion is constructed, and the sympathies between its extremities are often broken, or badly conducted." No fair representations on such subjects will ever reach the ears or eyes of absentee proprietors from interested attorneys. We could point to instances where the managers of estates are the interested representatives, as they ought to be, of the actual owners. In such cases, judicious absentee proprietors have laid their own shoulders to the wheel.

W. G. B.

**STOCKPORT ELECTION.**—Mr. Cobden's majority at the last election for this borough was 643, Mr. Heald's 570. The promises in favour of Mr. Kershaw were about 650 when the requisition was presented to him. Other promises have since been obtained. The Tories are dreadfully excited on the matter of the petition against Mr. James Heald; and well they may be, for it will expose the worst electioneering practices of a bye-gone period. Mr. Orrell and Mr. Gisborne are mentioned among the liberals for the vacancy anticipated by the unseating of Mr. Heald: most likely the former, whose popularity in the borough would as good as save a contest.—*Manchester Examiner*.

**THE MANUFACTURING DISTRICTS.**—From Blackburn we learn that out of 29 mills employing 12,328 hands, 2 employing 357 are working full time; 17 employing 8,586 are going two, three and four days a week; and 10 usually employing 3,385 persons are standing. Great distress prevails in Blackburn and the surrounding district, not only among the factory operatives, but also among machine-makers, mechanics, millwrights, &c. In Stockport a few more factories have extended their time of working, and some have again commenced going full time.—*Manchester Examiner*.

**THE SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION AND THE COMMITTEE OF COUNCIL.**—To the memorial presented by the Sunday-School Union to the Committee of Council, no reply, except its mere acknowledgment, has been given. Mr. Kaye Shuttleworth has written to the Committee of the Union, expressing the willingness of the Committee of Council to receive a deputation from the Union to support the prayer of the memorial; but no time has been fixed for receiving the deputation. We believe the Union Committee have again addressed a letter to the Secretary, Mr. Kaye Shuttleworth, soliciting the appointment of an early day for receiving the deputation. From the delay which has taken place it is pretty evident, that the Committee of Council are not very solicitous of replying to the ticklish question raised by the memorial.—*Patriot*.

**MR. ROBERT LOWERY.**—We are glad to perceive that this talented advocate of the people's rights, is now lecturing in the several districts of London. We understand that he delivered two most heart-stirring lectures last week—the one in Windmill-street Chapel, and the other at Poplar—that the audiences, though not large in either case, on both occasions received him with the greatest delight, and greeted him with the warmest applause. We perceive further, from our advertising columns, that he is this evening to lecture at Kingsland, and at other places on some following days. Were it for no other reason than the intellectual treat they would obtain, we would recommend our readers to make a point of hearing him.

**REPRESENTATION OF SUNDERLAND AND FINSBURY.**—The London correspondent of the *Scotsman* intimates that Mr. Hawes is likely to succeed Mr. Barclay at Sunderland, and hopes that, should there before long be a vacancy for Finsbury, as is not improbable, that constituency "will not lose the opportunity of retrieving the injury done to the public by the rejection of Mr. Roebuck at Bath."

**NEW BATHS.**—We are glad to see private enterprise as well as public charity directing its efforts to the supply of these very desirable conveniences to the teeming thousands of this great town. Amongst the latter we have visited an establishment opened in Lever-street, by Mr. Nash, the baths in which are all fitted up with great convenience, and attention to the comfort of visitors.—*Manchester Times*.

**CURIOUS CONVICTION.**—At Exeter, on Friday, Mr. F. Cooke, Assistant Curate of Topsham, and Edwin Cox, were found guilty on the charge of rolling a lighted tar-barrel on the quay on the 5th of November. Mr. Cooke was fined £2 and costs, and Cox 10s. and costs.

## FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

### FRANCE.

Louis Philippe celebrated, in the midst of his numerous family, on Thursday, at St. Cloud, the thirty-eighth anniversary of his marriage.

A reform banquet, on the largest scale witnessed since that of the Chateau Rouge, took place at Lyons, on Tuesday. Sixteen hundred persons assembled in the Coliseum, and had a building more spacious still been available, more than twice that number would have united in this manifestation. The president on the occasion was M. Alcock, counsellor of the Cour Royale of Lyons. All the usual toasts were drunk. The health of the King was omitted. A manifesto has been issued by the leading members of the Reform Committee, explicitly setting forth the objects of the party. They may be summed up in the intention to procure for all Frenchmen who pay taxes the right to exercise the franchise.

Till now (says this document) the action of the committee has been limited to presenting petitions claiming common rights: these petitions shall be presented to the Chamber. If the Chamber refuses to admit them, then shall the committee investigate the question of legality as to the payment of taxes; so as to obtain the representation of the country, without which there is no liberty for the people, nor morality for those who govern. The committee is desirous of proving by this conduct that they are desirous above all to consolidate for ever in France the guarantee of public liberty, consisting in this maxim, that taxes are due only when those who pay have consented to them.

They (the Reformers) desire a reform for France, and through France: they desire to obtain it without the mediation of any dictatorship, of any party, of any other principle than the right of every Frenchman not to be taxed against his consent, and not to be bound by any other force than the laws made by the concurrence of the nation. They are desirous that every party should have satisfaction. In fact, every party in France is entitled to the enjoyment of liberty.

Two constituent assemblies, with an interval of forty-one years between them, have violated the rights of nations: a National Assembly will restore France to her conditions of liberty and of power, without which there can exist neither public nor moral order.

### SWITZERLAND.

#### SURRENDER OF LUCERNE.

The Swiss Diet published a bulletin, on the 22nd ult., notifying the immediate occupation of Zug, and the terms of its capitulation. They are to the effect that Zug retires from the Sonderbund; that the Federal troops shall occupy the Canton on the 22nd; that the troops shall be fed and quartered according to the regulations; that Zug shall disband its troops and deposit their arms in the Cantonal arsenal; and that the troops of the other Cantons of the Sonderbund shall quit the Zug territory.

Lucerne has fallen! The army of the Confederation, under General Dufour, advanced against it on the 22nd, from four points. Fierce resistance was offered to the corps of Ochsenbein, whose artillery, however, soon repulsed the Lucernese. But the most important engagements took place north of Lucerne, where General Gmur attacked the bridge of Gislikon, and carried it, together with the fortified positions of Roth and Dierikon, forcing his way by the evening of the 23rd, to the very gates of Lucerne. That evening, says the *Basle Gazette*, a deputation from Lucerne arrived at the headquarters of General Dufour, at Smis, a town on the Reus, a few miles from Lucerne, with propositions for a capitulation. The general answered that it was too late, and demanded the unconditional submission of the city. This submission was consented to on the morning of the 24th, and the Federal troops marched into the town.

On the 23rd General Dufour sent a despatch to the President of the Vorort, announcing his success. The landsturm of Lucerne disbanded on the 23rd. At Sursee, in the canton of Lucerne, the troops of the Confederation were received with welcome and enthusiasm, the white flag being hoisted. On the 23rd, a division of the Federal troops, under General Keller, marched into Schwytz and occupied Schalebach, Reichenbourg, and Siebnen, the landsturm disbanding, and the authorities of the district capitulating. The same took place in the town of Zug. It is evident, from all these accounts, that the troops of the Sonderbund made after all no very obstinate resistance, and that its reduction has been effected by a very trifling loss of either life or property.

The following account is given by the *Zurich Gazette* of the 29th, of the events of the 23rd:—

The troops of the Sonderbund evacuated Sursee and retreated towards Lucerne. At Grasswangen the light of a fire was observed. Colonel Ochsenbein marched from thence towards Russwyl. Yesterday, at ten o'clock, the hostilities commenced on the frontier between Zug and Lucerne, near the bridge of Gislek, and lasted till four p.m. The Sonderbund troops had taken up a very strong position in the defile towards the bridge, and near the Rothenburg. The brigade Isler received orders to turn this mountain by Beonas and Risch, while troops from Schaam, detached from the bridge of Dietwyl, were attacking the Rothenburg, and while the defiles were being forced by the aid of other troops and by several batteries of artillery. During the attack two houses of the village of Honan were set on fire by shells. On the Rothenburg the Federal troops set fire to a house from which persons had discharged their fire arms. A brisk cannonade was constantly heard. About four o'clock the Sonderbund evacuated the heights of the mountains. The Isler brigade had attacked them in the rear, and, as considerable masses of troops were advancing on the other side of the Reuss, the Federal troops advanced by the bridge of Gislek, and crossed the narrow defile as far as Roth. Many have been killed and wounded on both sides. The battalion Brümmer rendered itself conspicuous at Meyers-Kappel, in a combat with an enemy superior in numbers; they had two killed, and about twelve wounded. The loss of the enemy is said to have been more considerable. Several prisoners were taken yesterday, among whom were five Schwytzois, who have been led off to Zurich. Yesterday evening the Federal troops advanced as far as Meggem. It was reported at Zug, that, in the combats of yesterday, the Federal troops had lost fifteen men, and had had from forty to fifty disabled. In the course of the last night, the Doyen Schumpff was brought prisoner from Steinhausen to Zug.

### ITALY.

At Rome, on the 16th instant, the new Council of State was formally opened, with much ceremony. There was a procession to welcome several members of the Council on their arrival; large numbers of the National Guard swelled the cortège. Special honour was paid

to Lord Minto; who came out into the balcony of his house, and delighted the crowd by crying "Viva Pio Nono! viva l'indipendenza d'Italia." The speech delivered by the Pope was the subject of universal comment and unmixed approbation. The following is the report of this address:—

I thank you for your good intentions, and appreciate them as tending to the public good. It has been with a view to the public good that, from the first moment of my being raised to the pontifical throne, I have done, under the inspiration of God, all that I have been able to do; and I am ready, by God's assistance, to do as much in future, without, however, in anywise retrenching the sovereignty of the pontificate, as I have received it full and entire from my predecessors, so that I may in like manner transmit it to my successors. I have for my witnesses my three millions of subjects—I have all Europe for a witness of what I have hitherto done to bring my subjects near to me, and unite myself with them, that I might become acquainted with their wants, and make provision for them. It is with the object of better knowing these wants, and providing for the exigencies of the public welfare, that I have united you in a permanent council—it is to listen, in case of need, to your advice, and avail myself of its aid in my sovereign resolutions, in which I shall consult my own conscience, and confer upon it with my ministers and the sacred college. He will deceive himself greatly who shall see in the Consulta di Stato, which I have just created, a realisation of his own Utopian notions, or the germ of an institution incompatible with the pontifical sovereignty. His holiness, having delivered this speech with some warmth of emphasis, paused an instant, and then, resuming his natural mildness, continued to the following effect:—These words are not addressed to any of you, whose social education and Christian and civil probity, as well as the loyalty and rectitude of your intentions, were known to me from the moment at which I proceeded to your election. Neither do these words apply to the mass of my subjects, for I am sure of their fidelity and obedience. I know that the hearts of my subjects are united with mine in the love of order and concord. But, unfortunately, there exist some persons (small in number, it is true, still they do exist), who, having nothing to lose, are fond of disorder and revolt, and even abuse concessions. It is to them that these words are addressed—let them well consider their signification. In the co-operation of the deputies, I see only a firm support from persons who, divesting themselves of all private interests, will labour with me, by their councils, for the public good, and who will not be stopped by the vain words of restless and injudicious men. You will aid me with your wisdom to find that which is most necessary for the security of the throne and for the real happiness of my subjects.

**A FEMALE DUELLIST!**—A young lady, who had been slandered by an officer, (neither naval nor military, but yet in her Majesty's service), sent him a challenge, purporting to come from a gentleman of her acquaintance. The place of meeting was to be a secluded spot on the banks of a running stream, which empties itself into the Tyne within a mile or two of Gateshead. The tittle-tattling gossip repaired to the rendezvous in trepidation—afraid to encounter his antagonist, yet still more afraid to stay away—for he was threatened with extermination if he failed to appear. On his arrival he found the fire-eating avenger of injured innocence already on the ground—"his soul in arms, and eager for the fray." No time was to be lost, therefore; so the Queen's servant whimpered out a retraction and an apology. But ah! the champion of his fair victim was deaf as an adder:—the libeller ate his words in vain. The foe advanced: the officer retreated. Forward—backward:—forward—backward. Another step—and splash went our hero into the treacherous stream! The lady's knight, unappealed by his ducking, stooped down, and rolled him over and over in the water. The wretched wight, knowing him not, yet dimly fancying that the face was not altogether strange to him, was infected with a horrible notion that he had fallen into unearthly hands; but had he heard the silvery laugh of his tormentor, as the events of the duel were narrated in the neighbouring village, he would have discovered that the slandered lady was her own avenger!—*Gateshead Observer*.

**NARROW ESCAPE OF TWENTY COLLIERIES.**—Westgate Common Colliery, near Wakefield, and its two shafts, thirty yards deep, suddenly filled with water on Wednesday morning, and twenty colliers at work narrowly escaped with their lives. Several months are expected to elapse before the water can be removed, and the pit placed in working order.—*Leeds Mercury*.

**A RAILWAY TRAGEDY.**—On Friday, the 19th ult., Mrs. Gibson, a young married woman, of irregular habits, took her stand by the side of the Glasgow and Greenock Railway, near Paisley. She was living apart from her husband, and he was a stoker on this line. Train after train passed by, and still she kept her place. At length she espied the train on which her husband was stationed. She excited his attention; and then, throwing herself on the railway before the engine, was crushed to death!

**THE "CRICKET" EXPLOSION.**—On Friday, at the Central Criminal Court, Henry Robert Haisman was indicted for manslaughter, in having caused the death of Thomas Shead, by criminal negligence in the discharge of his duties as engineer of the "Cricket" steam-boat. Mr. Bodkin for the prosecution detailed the circumstances of this case as they have frequently been reported in this paper. Witnesses were examined, who gave evidence similar to what was given before the Coroner. The object of the direct examination was to show that the prisoner had been the culpable cause of the explosion, either by tying down the safety-valves, or by neglecting to attend to their action. On the other hand the counsel for the prisoner endeavoured to elicit, in cross-examination, that the explosion was occasioned by defects in the boiler. Mr. Sergeant Wilkins addressed the jury for the defence, contending that the evidence of Mr. Lloyd, the Government engineer, was conclusive as to the fact that the boiler was made of inferior material, was of very bad construction, and had been subjected to very bad management, so as to be in a most dangerous state, when the prisoner was placed in charge of it. There was not a tittle of evidence that he had in any respect neglected his duty, or that he had followed his predecessor's (Clark's) dangerous practice of tying down the valves. The Lord Chief Justice summed up; and the jury, after deliberating for about half an hour, returned a verdict of "Guilty;" but recommended the prisoner to the merciful consideration of the court, in consequence of his ignorance, and the culpable conduct of the company in not giving him proper instructions for the management of the boiler. The Lord Chief Justice, in an impressive address, during which the prisoner wept bitterly, sentenced him to imprisonment for two months, without hard labour.

The venerable William Jay is providing himself with a co-pastor in the person of a son of Dr. Vaughan.—*Christian Record*.



## IRELAND.

## STATE OF THE COUNTRY.

With one exception, we have no further details of crime from Ireland this morning. That exception, however, unfortunately exists in a murderous attempt which was made on a Mr. Kelly, of Woodmount, near Ballinasloe, who was shot at on Tuesday evening. Some slugs penetrated his hat, but he escaped without injury. Mr. Kelly is a poor-law collector, and it is supposed the attempt was made on him in consequence of some seizures for the non-payment of poor-rate.—*Saturday's Times*.

In the King's County excessive alarm exists on the part of the landed gentry; and the local papers state, that many are preparing to break up their establishments and retire to the continent. One gentleman, a Mr. Walsh, magistrate, guardian, and resident landlord, advertises the sale of his furniture and stock preparatory to departure. Others, it is said, are ready to follow. Few can censure this compulsory absenteeism, for no man can afford to be patriotic at the expense of his life.—*Daily News*.

A Tyrone paper describes the death of a man named Forrest, who was murdered for giving information regarding some deserters that were concealing themselves in his neighbourhood.

A correspondent of the *Dublin Evening Mail* writes from Roscommon:—"I have seen a list of fourteen persons, resident in this county, whose sentence has been pronounced by the Court of the 'Black Sheep Office.' Among the doomed are several Roman Catholic gentlemen, and one lady. Nothing can exceed the alarm that prevails among the industrious and respectable farmers and peasants, whose sufferings under the existing dreadful state of the country are infinitely more severe than those of the gentry; yet no consideration appears to be given to their case, either by the English press or the Government. The measure instituted by Mr. F. French, of swearing in the tenantry as special constables, and instituting a system of patrols, has become very popular. Mr. Grace, M.P., has enrolled his tenantry; and those of Lord Dillon have applied to be embodied in a similar manner."

DUBLIN, Nov. 27TH.—The week which has elapsed has been one of the most quiet and orderly Ireland has enjoyed for some months. Whether this improved condition is owing to the session of Parliament, and the prospect of remedial applications, or to the more efficient working of the poor law, which is gradually gaining on the general distress, it is difficult to say; but the result is clear. Disorder has considerably abated. The country looks forward with much anxiety to the revelations of Sir G. Grey, in his demand for coercive powers.

**COLLECTION OF THE POOR-RATE.**—The most stringent measures are just now being taken to enforce the payment of the poor-rate in city and town, as well as rural districts, and, so far, with the best possible results. No excuses are accepted; distraints are freely resorted to, and the probable consequence of this necessary harshness will be, that the public ear will be no longer shocked with the dire details of misery which so lamentably distinguished the years 1846-7. Here is one sample of the effects of promptness in action:—"On Friday morning," says the *Carlow Sentinel*, "a troop of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, and a company of the 3rd Buffs, quartered in this town, under the command of Captain Cobb, with twenty of the Carlow constabulary, accompanied by Mr. Cannon, proceeded to Ballickmoyler, Queen's County, to protect the collectors in the enforcement of the poor-rate. On going to press we received a communication, in which it was stated, that the expedition had the desired effect, the rate being paid freely after the seizures were effected."

The weight of out-door relief, of which the rate-payers had but a slight perception heretofore, is now felt in the returns of the relieving officers. In the Scariff union, administered by paid guardians, a rate of seven shillings in the pound has been laid on, but not collected. In the Ballingarry electoral division union of Newcastle, Limerick, the cost of out-door relief for the last month has been at the rate of 10s. in the pound. The weekly rations amounted to 18,538, at a cost of £562. In the Killarney union the cost of out-door relief has been about £600 per week, while the poor-house, with additional accommodation, supports about 1,500 inmates, with the applications constantly increasing. In the Kilmallock union, Limerick, such is the dislike of the peasantry to the poor-house, that they prefer the wretched allowance of 10d. per week on the out-door list.

The Earl of Clarendon has appointed Mr. Robert Carew Reade to a sub-inspectorship in the constabulary. Mr. Robert Reade is the second son of Mr. Edward B. Reade, of Newlawn; and the appointment has been conferred upon him at the request of the gentry, and Grand Jury of Clare, as a reward for his intrepidity in resisting an attack made by a gang of ruffians upon Messrs. Reade and Lynel, in November, 1846.

Several other persons have been rewarded for zeal or gallant conduct in repressing crime. Mr. Ryan, of Clonmel, and Mr. Fitzmaurice, County Inspector of Limerick, have been appointed resident magistrates, for their unceasing exertions. Galway, a care-taker in the county of Limerick, has received a reward of £15 for manfully defending property under his charge. Seven people near Ballyvoe, who pursued an armed party so long and so closely that the arms were dropped, have received gratuities. A party of constables captured a notorious offender in a cave under a mountain cabin; a rescue was threatened, and would probably have been successful, but two farmers joined the constabulary. £20 have been given to each of those farmers.

A large concourse of people assembled on Sunday at Longhold, the residence of Mr. Charles Bianconi, in Tipperary, to hear a discourse from Father Mathew, who was visiting that part of the county. The good father delivered an impassioned denunciation against "the hideous crime of murder."

The practice of inhaling ether previously to undergoing surgical operations is said to be common in Arabia.

## THE MONETARY PRESSURE.

Messrs. Lackersteen and Co., East India merchants, whose acceptances were temporarily dishonoured on the 23rd October, and who have since made great efforts to sustain themselves, were finally compelled, on the arrival of the Indian mail, to give in. The remittances then received were in bills on Cockerell and Company, and the Union Bank of Calcutta; whose drafts were declined by Messrs. Glyn and Co. about a month ago.

Another East India firm, that of Thompson and Co., failed at Liverpool on Monday. The head of the house is Captain Thompson, the hero of Ghuznee. There are said to be ample resources to meet the liabilities.

On Thursday were announced the failures of three brokers—Mr. Henry Whitmore, Mr. William Eykyn, and Messrs. Secretan and Capper (sacrificed by a principal); of a stock-jobber, Mr. William Abbott; and of Messrs. Tanner and Ward, leather sellers. Mr. Whitmore's liabilities are £12,000, his assets 6s. 8d. in the pound; Messrs. Tanner and Ward are liable for £55,000.

Mr. Ashburner, a Liverpool leather factor, failed on Thursday: liabilities £30,000 or £40,000.

From Newcastle-on-Tyne, we hear of the failure of Messrs. Carr and Co., general merchants, for about £70,000.

The stoppage of Messrs. Walker and Co., spinners of Leeds, was announced yesterday week.

In Glasgow, on Wednesday, Messrs. A. and J. Downie, drysalers, suspended payment: liabilities, £150,000 or £170,000.

From Rotterdam we learn the stoppage of two houses—Riewitt and Saugeveldt, and B. F. Rouffaer and Sons; the amount in both cases small.

From Mons, the temporary suspension of Hennekine Briard; but the assets greatly exceed the liabilities.

Three failures were reported in the Stock-Exchange yesterday, the parties being Mr. Charles Young, Mr. J. H. Hawkings, and Mr. Henry Turner, all jobbers. Their respective differences, however, are not supposed to be very considerable.

On Friday, the suspension of Messrs. Farthing and Co. was announced. The liabilities of the firm are not mentioned, but the assets are said to show 10s. in the pound, "which they can realize immediately."

On Saturday, the suspension of Messrs. Sargent, Gordon, and Co., produce brokers, was made public. Liabilities, £150,000, which £80,000 consist of acceptances. Six months back their engagements were heavier to the extent of £100,000. The cause of suspension is said to consist in large advances made to Messrs. Lackersteen and Co., Johnson, Cole, and Co., and other parties in the East India and Mauritius trade. The securities held are represented to be all in perfect order, and hopes are entertained of a not unfavourable liquidation. To the above announcement we have to add that of the suspension of Messrs. Leaf, Barnett, Scotson and Co., warehousemen, of Wood-street. They fully expect, ultimately, it is said, to pay 20s. in the pound, their assets amounting to about £100,000, and their liabilities to £75,000.

**THE BANK OF ENGLAND RATE OF INTEREST.**—At the meeting of the Bank Directors on Thursday it was agreed that the minimum rate of discount from that time should be seven per cent. Notice to this effect was not exhibited after the court broke up at the usual date, and it was supposed in many quarters that no alteration had taken place. On inquiry at the Bank, however, we were informed that the minimum rate of seven per cent. had been agreed to by the directors, and much disappointment has been generally expressed at the reduction being to this rate only, as it seems to have been generally expected that the reduction would have been to six per cent. It is seen, however, that the revival of the Bank Charter Act once more imposed on the Directors the necessity of regulating their advances by the state of their reserve, instead of by their stock of bullion, and much anxiety is expressed to learn the opinion of Parliament as to the probable continuance of the Act.—*Chronicle*.

We are enabled to state from authority, upon the accuracy of which we can rely, that the rumour mentioned in our paper of the 13th inst., regarding the insolvency of the Duke of Roxburgh, is altogether without foundation.—*Edinburgh Chronicle*.

Great anxiety is still felt regarding the probable nature of the balance-sheet of Trueman and Cook, and impatience has been expressed in some quarters that it has not yet appeared. We are assured, however, that there has been the greatest diligence in investigating the affairs of the firm, and that as only eleven days have elapsed since the stoppage, and as brokers' accounts, besides being necessarily long, are not so quickly balanced as those even of mercantile houses, there is, in reality, no ground for any complaints of delay. We are glad to be able to add that, although contingencies may arise to affect the estate very unfavourably, nothing has yet transpired in connexion with the accounts that would render impossible an ultimate payment of 20s. in the pound.—*Times*.

**TESTIMONIAL TO B. HAWES, ESQ., FROM THE ELECTORS OF LAMBETH.**—On Friday evening a meeting of the subscribers to the fund for presenting a testimonial to B. Hawes, Esq., one of the late members for the borough of Lambeth, was held at the Horns Tavern, Kennington, L. Redhead, Esq., in the chair. The secretary read the report of the committee, showing that the sum of seven hundred pounds had been received, and that additional sums had been promised. The committee recommended that the fund should be applied to cover the expenses of any election that might take place for the return of Mr. Hawes to Parliament for any borough that might seek his services—a reservation of one hundred pounds being made for the purpose of presenting to Mr. Hawes a piece of plate, bearing an inscription that should set forth the object for which the fund had been raised. The proposition was agreed to.

**DEPUTATION OF IRISH REPRESENTATIVES TO LORD JOHN RUSSELL.**—On Thursday afternoon, pursuant to previous arrangement, a numerous deputation of Irish representatives waited on the Premier, at his official residence in Downing-street, for the purpose of bringing under the consideration of her Majesty's Government the series of resolutions adopted at the sittings of the "National Council" in Dublin previous to the assembling of Parliament, and to urge the necessity of prompt and effective relief for the population of those districts in Ireland where distress and destitution are still found to exist. The deputation consisted of thirty-two Irish representatives, who were most courteously received by Lord John Russell. Mr. Henry Grattan opened the proceedings by stating that he and his brother representatives waited upon the noble lord at the head of the Government for the purpose of formally bringing under consideration the resolutions adopted at the sittings of the National Council, and with the view of obtaining from him an expression of opinion on the various measures which the deputationists, after mature and most anxious deliberation, had resolved ought to be introduced and enacted during the present session of Parliament. Lord John Russell said, in reply, he could not be expected to give an explicit answer to a series of resolutions which were so numerous, or to go into detail through the various measures suggested by the National Council; but as to the topic particularly and emphatically dwelt on by Mr. Grattan, that of immediate relief for the very great distress prevailing in Ireland, the Government had made every possible inquiry upon the subject, and they had ascertained that twenty-two unions would not be able, out of their own resources, to supply the wants of the distressed population. In those unions the population was estimated at over one million two hundred thousand; and they considered that, aided by the Poor-law, with such means as the Government had at their disposal, and assistance from other quarters, 600,000 could be supported for four months. When that time had expired, they should consider what was necessary further to be done. But as to the rest of the country, they relied upon the Poor-law, with the increased employment which would be afforded by the gentry, who had raised money to the amount already of half a million, under the Landed Property Improvement Act. All parties who wished for the regeneration of Ireland were anxious to excite a spirit of self-reliance among the people. Measures of temporary relief, therefore, would not be carried into effect, except in those twenty-two unions, to which he had alluded, and as there was a store of grain in the Government warehouses remaining over from last year, the Government would avail itself of that store to meet any local emergency that might arise. Mr. J. O'Connell, Mr. Herbert, and Mr. Fox, subsequently addressed the noble lord. Lord John Russell assured them that the Government was most anxious to legislate in such a spirit for Ireland. He regretted extremely that it would be necessary to recommend coercion partially, but her Majesty's Government were prepared to accompany that coercion by measures of a remedial character calculated to ameliorate the condition of the people and restore security to life and property. The deputation, having thanked the noble lord for the courtesy with which he had received them, withdrew.

**ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS.**—We were the first to announce, a few weeks ago, that the Government purposed taking immediate steps to send out expeditions in search of Sir John Franklin and his party. We are now enabled to present our readers with the following particulars, which proceed from the highest official authority:—Three expeditions will be sent to the Arctic regions; one will be despatched, in the course of a few days, to Behring's Straits; the second will sail early in the ensuing spring to Baffin's Bay, and will be under the command of Sir James Ross; and the third will consist of an overland expedition, to be placed under the direction of Sir John Richardson.—*Athenaeum*.

**CORRESPONDENCE OF DR. DODDRIDGE.**—The sale of these letters took place on Thursday last, at the auction-rooms of Messrs. Southgate and Barrett, Fleet-street. Considering the remarkable interest connected with this large and complete collection of correspondence, and the high estimation in which the learned doctor was held by men of all sects and parties, the attendance was very small, and the price at which many of the most valuable lots were knocked down remarkably low. We instance some lots of the greatest value:—

	£ s. d.
Two letters of Dr. Doddridge, unpublished, for .....	0 14 0
The extensive correspondence of Mrs. Mercy Doddridge—370 letters .....	2 12 0
Letter from Colonel Gardiner .....	1 1 0
Mr. J. Doddridge Humphrey's family correspondence—366 letters, for .....	0 17 0
Letter of Bishop Lavington .....	0 5 0
Ditto Daniel Neal .....	0 6 6
Ditto Job Orton .....	0 15 0
Letters (41) of Dr. John Ryland .....	0 15 0
Ditto (11) Rev. Thomas Scott .....	0 15 0
Ditto (1) Dr. Watts .....	1 13 0
Ditto (65) Miss Wesley .....	1 15 0
Dr. Doddridge's almanack for 1725, full of memoranda ..	0 12 0
Dr. Doddridge's diary of expenses for three years .....	0 6 6
Dr. Doddridge's Lectures (autograph) .....	0 7 0
The call to the church at Northampton .....	0 17 0
The diploma from Marischal College, Aberdeen .....	1 1 0
Several family portraits at 6s. each .....	
The Doctor's walking cane .....	0 7 0

Mr. Joshua Wilson, Mr. Charles Reed, and Mr. Sainsbury, seemed to be the principal buyers.—*Evening Paper*.

**RAILWAY SCHEMES FOR THIS SESSION.**—There were thirty-seven railway bills suspended last session, with the understanding that they should commence in this session at the stage they were suspended. The total amount of capital and loan required for the suspended bills is £14,520,110, to construct 547 miles of railway. There are in all 140 notices of application for bills this session—103 of them for new bills, of which eight are for new railways, twenty-four for new branches, twenty for deviations, twenty-two for extensions of time for the purchase of land and the completion of works, twenty-seven to raise additional capital, twenty-five for leases and amalgamations, and four for dissolution.—*Herepath's Journal*.



Tuesday's Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. John George Shaw Lefevre as an Ecclesiastical Commissioner, in the room of the late Earl of Besborough.

The same Gazette notifies the Bishop of Oxford's appointment as the Queen's High Almoner, a post lately filled by the Archbishop of York.

The LADY KENNAWAY EAST INDIAMAN, with a cargo valued at £210,000, has been abandoned in the Bay of Biscay in a sinking state. While homeward-bound, she encountered a violent storm in the Bay; her rudder was destroyed, and she sprung a leak. As the case appeared desperate, the officers and crew were obliged to abandon the ship; and they successfully got on board two vessels.

REPRESENTATION OF EDINBURGH.—We have reason to believe that there will be no opposition to Mr. Cowan's return.—*Scottish Press*.

CHARGES AGAINST THE BISHOP OF MANCHESTER.—On Wednesday, the rule for a criminal information against Mr. Gutteridge, for a libel on "the Right Rev. James Prince Lee," the newly appointed Bishop of Manchester, was made absolute. The defendant had charged Mr. Lee, amongst other things, with habitual drunkenness. A large number of affidavits were made to prove the utter falsity of the charges; and the defendant, who appeared in person, had not a single affidavit to sustain them, though he still maintained their accuracy. Lord Denman said: "I feel it to be my duty to tell the rev. gentleman, that, so far as my opinion can give him protection, he has it in the fullest degree; and that, so far from being tarnished, his character only shines the brighter for the charges which have been made against him."

THE POISONING CASE AT HACKNEY.—The boy Allnutt, who was accused of causing the death of Mr. Nelme, his grandfather, by poison, is reported to have made a written confession of his guilt, to the effect that on the 22nd of October he put arsenic in the sugar-basin in the cupboard, as also in a glass, the result of which was the death of Mr. Nelme.

TEMPLE-BAR ON FIRE.—On Sunday morning, about one o'clock, considerable alarm was occasioned in the immediate neighbourhood of the Strand and Fleet-street by the springing of policemen's rattles, and a general cry that Temple-bar was on fire. In the space of a few minutes, two escapes of the Royal Society for the Protection of Life from Fire, with five brigade engines, were in attendance. The firemen then found that the outbreak had occurred in the hairdresser's shop belonging to Mr. Tanner, adjoining the foot entrance on the northern side of the bar, and from the strong hold the flames had obtained, there is little doubt that a fearful conflagration would have taken place had the fire not been so opportunely discovered. Mr. Tanner's loss is inconsiderable.

## POSTSCRIPT.

Wednesday, December 1.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

UNITED STATES AND MEXICO.—By the "Caledonia," mail-steamer, advices have been received from New York to the 6th ult. Accounts from the city of Mexico state that everything was quiet. Pena y Pena was still at Queretaro, where he had succeeded in assembling seventy-one of the deputies of the Mexican Congress, who had decided that they would positively resume their sittings on the 29th ult. It was said that a majority of the deputies had decided in favour of an amicable adjustment of the difficulties between the two Governments. Pena y Pena had also directed circulars to the six governors of the Central Mexican States, requesting them to repair instantly to Queretaro, for the purpose of holding a special council, to consult upon what amount of men and munitions of war could be raised, with the view of continuing hostilities, and also at the same time to calmly deliberate upon the propriety of the said continuance of the war. The Mexican Government have superseded Santa Anna's command of the army, and General Rincon has been appointed to fill that command. Santa Anna loudly protested against this violation of his rights as the first magistrate of the nation, as he styles himself. He refuses obedience to the orders of the Government, and in the mean time has retired to Tehuacan. Mr. Clay, the expected Whig candidate for the Presidency, had made an important speech, at Lexington, against the war in Mexico. He submitted a series of resolutions, tracing the war to the annexation of Texas, repudiating all desire to annex Mexico, calling upon the people to hold meetings to denounce the war, and disavowing all desire to acquire new territories for the purpose of introducing slavery.

TERMINATION OF THE CIVIL WAR IN SWITZERLAND.—Lucerne letters of the 26th ult. announce that the primitive Swiss cantons, Uri and Unterwalden, being discouraged by the loss of the battle of Gislikon, sent a flag of truce to General Dufour, with an offer to submit to the orders of the Diet, on condition that the latter would not occupy their country with a military force, or require payment of any portion of the expense of the war. "It appears certain," says our correspondent, "that the capitulation will be signed this afternoon." He adds that the defeat of the Sonderbund was complete.—Another of our private letters states that the canton of Schwytz had submitted, and that consequently the civil war might be deemed at an end.—*Times*.

THE INFLUENZA AND CHOLERA.—Sudden deaths appear to multiply in Paris. M. Tschann, the Swiss Chargé d'Affaires, died suddenly on Monday morning. These occurrences, and the prevalence of the grippe (influenza), which rages at present in the French capital, recalled the recollection of similar events before the arrival of the cholera in 1832. We may mention here that, although the cholera had reached the Prussian territory, it was of an exceedingly mild character. The influenza had lost much of its intensity at Marseilles, but it was raging with violence at Perpignan, Montpellier, and Nismes. At Toulouse, by the last accounts, no less than 15,000 persons were labouring under the distemper.

### PARLIAMENTARY INTELLIGENCE.

The House of Lords sat only for a short time yesterday.

INTERVENTION IN SWITZERLAND.—In the House of Commons, Lord PALMERSTON, in answer to a question put by Mr. Urquhart, informed the House that it was the original intention of her Majesty's Government to abstain from all interference in the affairs of Switzerland, but that at the request of the Government of France, it had determined to co-operate with the other four Powers in a friendly attempt to effect the reconciliation of contending parties in Switzerland. Her Majesty's Government had, however, made it an express condition to its co-operation, that it should be left entirely optional with both, or either of the parties to accept or refuse the proposal submitted to them by the Great Powers, and that the refusal by one or both of the parties of the proffered mediation, should not be made, by any of those Powers, the ground of hostile measures, by armed interference or otherwise. It was but proper, however, to inform the House, that it was distinctly understood by the other great Powers that that condition should not be construed as fettering them in the exercise of any rights which they might conceive themselves entitled to exercise in any emergency which might arise, either by treaty or otherwise.—[The conference will be held somewhere on the Rhine. Each of the five Powers will send a representative, and representatives from the Vorort and the Sonderbund will also attend the conference.]

### THE MONETARY PRESSURE.

The CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, in pursuance of his notice, moved for the appointment of "a select committee to inquire into the causes of the recent commercial distress, and how far it has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank notes payable on demand," and stated the reasons which had induced the Government to give that recommendation to the Bank of England which was contained in its letter of the 25th of October. He frankly asserted his conviction that an issue of bank notes would not have relieved in any material degree the existing distress. He said, moreover, that if the Government had departed further from the principle of the act of 1844, it would have acted against its deliberate conviction; for the Government was of opinion that the operation of that act during the present year had been salutary to the country. Still, though he was friendly to the principle of that act, he could not say that its principle was at all times and at all hazards to be carried into effect. When that act was first brought into operation, it was under circumstances of an adverse character, which had been unprecedented for years past, and which he hoped would be without parallel for years to come. It was, therefore, no fault in the principle of the act of 1844 that it had not guarded against a contingency, against which no other act of the legislature had hitherto provided. Her Majesty's Government, acting on the principles contained in the letter, had felt it to be their duty, as soon as they perceived that the circulation was rendered inadequate by the existence of panic, to interfere as they had done with the provisions of the act of 1844. They had interfered, not to find capital for those who had it not, nor to enable those to borrow who had no securities to offer, but to relieve the country from the panic by which it was paralyzed. The Chancellor of the Exchequer then took a review of the commercial history of the last two years, including the potato failure, the railway mania, the corn importations, the conduct of the Bank, and the late failures and pressure in the money market. He stated, that at the time of the issue of the Ministerial letter, the Bank had told them that it was impossible to go on affording to the public the accommodation which had hitherto been given. The Bank Directors also represented the mischief which, in their opinion, would accrue to the country, if some step were not taken by the Government; and, upon that representation, into the correctness of which he examined very carefully, he came most reluctantly to the conclusion, that it was necessary to interfere; and, having come to that conclusion, he should have been unworthy of his situation if he had not forthwith acted upon it. Evidence was brought before him to show, that notes and gold were hoarded to a great extent, and that the circulation, which was adequate when the pressure was taken off, was restricted by the existence of panic and alarm. He then proceeded to contend, that the letter of the 25th of October had completely answered its purpose. No doubt the pressure still remained; for it was occasioned by the causes which he had already mentioned. Failures might still take place; but they would take place separately, and not simultaneously, which was the danger against which the Government had to guard, as it must have produced a frightful catastrophe. He was glad to say, that the trading circulars of that morning stated that orders from abroad were now coming on—that there was a decided improvement in the demand for cotton—that the number of mills working full time was increased—that the number of operatives in employment was on the increase, and that there was every hope that the anticipated distress of the winter would be averted, as provisions were cheap. From accounts received that morning, he saw there had been an arrival of a considerable amount of bullion from the United States. He believed that the general state of trade was now healthy and sound, and he entertained hopes that trade would gradually and speedily revive, and that the prosperity of commerce would be restored. He then proceeded at great length to point out the beneficial operation of the act of 1844 during the last year, and especially of those provisions of it by which the Bank had been compelled to keep a reserve of a large quantity of gold. If it had not been for the operation of that act, he firmly believed that we should not have had at present any bullion at all, that there would have been a run on the Bank itself, and that, instead of taking the step of the 25th of October, we should have been in great danger of being compelled to recur to a suspension of cash payments. He then insisted on the necessity of the Bank of England being conducted on sound principles. Recent events had shaken the confidence of the public in that body. Though the Bank Charter would not expire for some years, the Bank parlour was not unwilling, he understood to yield to

any suggestion of Parliament, but would readily co-operate with Parliament in any plan for improving the composition of the directing body. In the last eighteen months phenomena had occurred which threw a new light on the subject of currency, and it was therefore very desirable that a committee should be appointed, consisting of parties of different views, to examine into their nature, and by the collision of their opinions to throw light on a very complicated subject, and so to promote the best interests of the country. The right hon. baronet then concluded a speech of two hours and a half's duration, by moving, amid loud cheers, for the appointment of his committee.

After he had resumed his seat, Sir C. Wood rose to state that the Government did not intend to take any immediate legislative measure on this subject; for as the reserve of the Bank last night was £5,800,000, and the bullion in its possession was £10,600,000, there was little occasion for immediate legislation.

Mr. WILSON agreed with the Chancellor of the Exchequer as to the necessity of appointing a committee on this subject, but thought that its inquiries should be of a more limited character than that proposed by the Government. He thought that no advantage would be obtained by mixing up with the question of the currency the question of the causes of commercial distress. He should, therefore, move to erase nearly all the words of the Chancellor of the Exchequer's motion, and to insert in lieu of them words which would limit the inquiry to this point, "how far the recent commercial distress has been affected by the laws for regulating the issue of bank notes payable on demand." He could not hold out to the country any hope that the labour of the committee would alleviate the present state of things. They must be left to the natural course of events for their restoration, which could not be rapid, on account of the exhaustion under which we were suffering at present. Still it would come at last, and then the prosperity of the country under individual exertions, and under free-trade, would be exalted to a higher state than any which it had ever yet reached.

Mr. BROWN seconded the amendment. Mr. T. BARING denied that the existing pressure was justly attributable, either to over-trading, or to a want of capital. He thought that a discretion should be given to the Government and the Bank directors to suspend the act of 1844 until this question of the currency was settled one way or the other.

After speeches from Mr. G. ROBINSON, Sir W. MOLESWORTH, and Mr. CAYLEY, the debate and the House was adjourned to Thursday.

ANOTHER FAILURE. Mr. Feargus O'Connor—to keep up the amount of weekly contributions to the land scheme and Land and Labour Bank.—*Manchester Examiner*.

Last night's Gazette announces the appointment of Mr. Brooke to be Governor and Commander-in-chief of Labuan and its dependencies.

REPRESENTATION OF STOCKPORT.—Mr. Kershaw last night attended a public meeting held at the Lyceum, at which he experienced a most hearty reception, and formally accepted the flattering invitation. The meeting, which was convened by circular, was composed of about 660 persons, nearly all, if not all of whom were electors, and amongst whom were the leading members of the liberal and free-trade party in the town. The assemblage was a unanimous and most enthusiastic one; and the manly, temperate, and impressive speech of Mr. Kershaw was received with frequent bursts of cordial approbation. The monopolists, however, are already boasting that about sixty pledged electors are ready to violate their written promises. The statement is indignantly denied by the Liberal party, although there seems to be no doubt that attempts have been made by the monopolists to realise their prediction, and even by men who would shrink from the supposition that they were themselves capable of such an act of baseness.—*Manchester Examiner* of yesterday.

The Railway Calls payable during the month of December, amount in all to rather more than two millions sterling.

The LIVERPOOL ROYAL BANK was to resume business this day.

Advices from Dublin announce the failure of Messrs. W. S. Hamilton and Co., in the West India trade, and one of the largest houses in that trade in Dublin. The liabilities have been stated at £200,000, but this is supposed considerably to exceed the actual amount. The senior partner of the firm is one of the directors of the Bank of Ireland.

IRELAND.—MORE MURDERS.—The accounts from Roscommon and other disturbed districts are very alarming. A most atrocious murder was committed on Sunday on the public road near Elphin county of Roscommon—the victim being the Rev. John Lloyd, vicar of Aughrim, who was shot dead on his return from the parish church half an hour after he had officiated in the performance of divine service. When about half a mile from his house, a man, armed with a gun, came up, and, addressing Mr. Lloyd, said, "Say your prayers, for you are going to be shot." Mr. Lloyd exclaimed, "What have I done that I should be murdered?" The miscreant replied, "You put out a tenant two years ago on your estate in Leitrim; and I tell you, say your prayers, for your time is come." The ruffian then levelled his gun, deliberately took aim, and fired. Two balls entered the chest of the unfortunate gentleman, who fell a lifeless corpse upon the road. The servant rode on to give the alarm. The murderer escaped.—FIVE O'CLOCK.—I have just seen a letter from a highly respectable source in the county of Mayo, which states that "John O'Donnell, one of the Earl of Lucan's bailiffs, was shot in the neighbourhood of Castlebar on Saturday. He was an exceedingly quiet and inoffensive man."—*Morning Chronicle*.

CORN EXCHANGE, LONDON.—WEDNESDAY, Dec. 1. The supplies of grain fresh in this week are but scanty, and the demand for all articles this morning is very limited, and without alteration in prices. Arrivals this week:—English Wheat, 1,690 qrs.; Barley, 1,570 qrs.; Oats, 70 qrs.; Foreign Wheat, 2,390 qrs.; Oats, 1,630 qrs.; Flour, 1,640 sacks.



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## The Nonconformist.

LONDON: WEDNESDAY, DEC. 1, 1847.

## SUMMARY.

THE debates on the Address turned on quite a different subject from what was anticipated. The monetary pressure and the Bank Charter Act were scarcely thought of in presence of the more urgent claims of the condition of Ireland question. The speeches in the House of Commons on the first evening of the session were not of specially interesting character. The Irish members clamoured for more pecuniary assistance; but the statements of Sir W. Somerville, and the reproofs of other members, shamed them out of their preposterous demand, and they eventually withdrew their proposition, and allowed the usual address in reply to the Queen's speech to be passed without opposition. From the statements made by Ministers, it is gratifying to find that the Irish Poor-law is likely to work successfully, and that no further demands will be made this year upon the Imperial Treasury to find food and employment for our fellow-countrymen across the Channel. Mr. H. Drummond, the independent member for West Surrey, made some timely remarks on the grievance of the Irish Establishment. Sir B. Hall proved himself not an inefficient substitute for Mr. Roebuck in lecturing the people of Ireland on the doctrine of self-reliance; and Mr. Feargus O'Connor surpassed even the Repeal members in the extravagance of his language. On the bringing up of the report on the address, on Wednesday, Lord George Bentinck treated the House to a most elaborate speech on the causes of the present commercial distress, and produced an immense mass of statistics, to prove that free trade had done it all. The statistics and arguments of the Protectionist leader were ably replied to by Lord John Russell, who, in reference to Ireland, intimated that measures for the sale of encumbered estates, for improving the relations of landlord and tenant, and for the improvement of the Grand Jury laws, would be introduced in the course of the session. Mr. Hume wound up the debate by a few judicious remarks on the importance of retrenchment and economy.

In the House of Lords, the debate on the address was relieved from tedium by a somewhat captious speech from Lord Stanley, who criticized the conduct of Government in relation to the monetary crisis in the established party style, and wound up by stating that he did not intend to embarrass Government by factious opposition. His address seemed only to have the effect of confirming the general feeling of his utter incapacity as a statesman. The *Times* felicitously describes the noble lord as "a school-boy developed to the most magnificent proportions."

On Friday night, the first real business of the session was introduced. The Chancellor of the Exchequer moved for and obtained leave to bring in a bill to extend the time for the purchase of land and the completion of works by railway companies. In the course of his speech he showed the magnitude of these vast undertakings. Since 1841, the railway expenditure has been between £90,000,000 and £100,000,000. In 1845, it was upwards of £14,000,000; in 1846, upwards of £36,000,000; and for the past six months of 1847, nearly £26,000,000. By the present measure it is proposed to allow three years for the buying of land and completing the works of railways now in course of construction, and to forbid the construction of railways not yet commenced without the express consent of a certain portion of the shareholders. The suspended bills of last session are to be referred to a select committee who will decide which of them shall be allowed to pass. The measure met with general support, and was read a second time on Monday.

Sir George Grey made his promised explanation of the ministerial measure "for the better prevention of crime and outrage in Ireland," to a crowded House of Commons, on Monday night. His speech was able, lucid, and unexceptionable in tone. He detailed, with much minuteness, the several cases of assassination which have been perpetrated in the disturbed districts of Ireland during the last two months, and furnished conclusive evidence to prove that they were the result of an organized conspiracy. The scene of these outrages was, however, but limited. In the greater part of Ireland crime has decreased during the past year, and has not prevailed in those districts where the greatest distress exists. He showed that 71 per cent. of these murders and outrages had been committed in the counties of Tipperary, Clare, and Limerick. The present bill was not to be applicable to the whole of Ireland, but only to

those districts which the Lord-Lieutenant should proclaim disturbed. The provisions of the bill are not so stringent as might have been anticipated. They provide that any increased constabulary force sent into a disturbed district is to be paid by the district. Various stringent police regulations are proposed with a view to disarm, with some specified exceptions, the inhabitants of such localities, and to prevent arms being kept in private houses. Another leading, but, as it seems to us, very absurd clause of the bill, requires all persons between the ages of sixteen and sixty to assist in the pursuit of offenders under penalty of imprisonment, on conviction, with or without hard labour, for any term not exceeding two years. These are the leading features of the measure. Sir George Grey emphatically stated that he did not propose this bill as a cure for those evils from which many of the crimes which have existed in Ireland have sprung. "I think," he said, "it would be short-sighted policy on the part of any government to think it could bring about the prevention of crime by police regulations or penal measures." So far so good. But at least Government should show an equal desire to remove the sources of crime as to repress its development. They are always prepared to pass coercive measures when required, but remedial measures are allowed to be thrust aside by the slightest impediment. In this respect the present Ministry have been no better than their predecessors. Most, if not all, of the shocking murders detailed by Sir George Grey arose from the present defective state of the law between landlord and tenant. This law might have been altered years ago; for the same crimes have not ceased to spring from it. Last session Government, it is true, introduced a measure on the subject, but it was abandoned for the sake of official convenience, not because it could not be carried. On the first night of the session Mr. Sharman Crawford justly threw upon Government the responsibility of the bloodshed which has since ensued. He expressed his conviction that, had the law of landlord and tenant been then placed upon a proper footing, not one of the murders which have recently disgraced the annals of Ireland would have occurred. This is the serious charge against our "well-intentioned" statesmen. The lives, and rights, and property of all classes are not of equal value in their eyes. They can pass coercion bills fast enough, but directly the subject of tenant-right is broached, we hear of "the great difficulties of the subject," and that it requires anxious consideration, which really means that they are averse to deprive the landlords of their tyrannical power. Sir George Grey's measure encountered but little opposition. Even Mr. John O'Connell did not oppose its introduction. But even in the House of Commons Ministers will find they are unable to carry their bill through, unless they give definite and distinct pledges of remedial measures.

## THE OLD STORY.

WE are not disappointed. The Whigs have commenced their new chapter of statesmanship in precisely the same style as all that have gone before. Landlord influences are yet uppermost. Like the Indian cholera which, in its progress westward, loses none of its essential characteristics, but parts with some of its virulence, so the policy of the Government towards Ireland is just what it ever was, modified in severity only by the spirit of the age. We complain not that the law is made strong enough to repress crime. We have no sympathy whatever with outrage and violence. We turn with loathing from the spirit of assassination. Such powers as a government may need to protect honest industry from the trespass of idleness and vice—even when the powers demanded stretch beyond the ordinary limits of the constitution—no man who values order would be disposed to refuse. Admitting, however, that in certain districts in Ireland offences against the person have increased during the last three months—admitting that, as things now are, the usual resources of the Executive are too short to reach the evil—admitting also, to the full, the grave responsibility of her Majesty's Ministers—we protest against the new Coercion Bill, proposed by Sir George Grey, on Monday night, comparatively mild as it is, as another step taken in the wrong direction, as another indication of modern skin-deep legislation, as another proof that Ministers are not abreast of the times, nor of the occasion which calls aloud for instant and radical change in the whole system of government required by Ireland.

The very mode in which this bill for the repression of crime is introduced to the notice of Parliament, strikes us as allying the measure to the old, and, we had hoped, the exploded system of governing that country. It comes before us as a sort of herald, in advance of every other measure—isolated, breathing out threatenings only, and appealing for its reception to our sense of alarm. It might have been thrown in as the shading of the picture, but it constitutes at present all that is to be seen. If Lord John Russell had matured a comprehensive plan of change, of which coercion was intended to be only a small part—if, in the discipline to which he proposes to subject Ireland, a stringent application of the executive powers of the State were meant to form but a minor and subordinate part—if, in a word, he had decided upon embodying in his measures the spirit he professed when he ousted the Administration of Sir Robert Peel—then, we apprehend, he would have taken the earliest occasion of making a general statement to the country, through the House of Commons, of his intentions towards Ireland. He would not

have solicited an augmentation of executive force, save as a small, but necessary part of a great whole. He would not have demanded confidence before he had shown other grounds for it than that of sheer necessity. He would have reviewed the whole condition of that unhappy country—traced her miseries to their source—classified them—pointed out their connexion with individual and confederated outrage—given a general outline of the remedies he meant to suggest—and thrown his Arms Bill, if one were absolutely necessary, into a sort of exceptional column, wrung from him by a temporary violence of the symptoms, and not intended in any way to act as a cure. The moral effect of the course he had thought proper to pursue is and must be bad—bad only—and the blow that he strikes at crime, he strikes just when, where, and how it will tell the least in favour of order.

It is clear from the admissions of Sir George Grey, that the ordinary appliances of the Executive, vigorously applied, would have sufficed to cope with crime in any natural state of society, and, indeed, in the hand of Lord Clarendon, have succeeded, to a great extent, in driving it to extremities even in Ireland. The sole feature of the evidence laid as the groundwork of this new demand of coercion, deserving serious notice, is the difficulty of reaching offenders, shielded as they are behind the sympathy of the multitude. In any well-organized community, an easy perpetration of Irish atrocities would be impossible. Common humanity would rise up in horror against the criminals, and within the bosom of a surrounding population, they would neither dare to seek, nor succeed in finding, a refuge from the just vengeance of the law. If it is otherwise in Ireland, must there not be a reason for it? If the outrages which burst forth here and there, making the whole body hideous, show only, like loathsome boils, the unhealthy condition of the entire people, is it not imperative upon a wise legislature, even when they consent to make strong topical applications, to resort to it merely as a very secondary means, and that not apart from, but in connexion with, a large alternative course of policy? The crimes which have served as a pretext for this Coercion Bill had been easily met by the ordinary powers of law, but for the disordered state of society in general, which too closely sympathizes with them—and the diseased condition which renders coercion seemingly necessary is just what will also render the application of it utterly futile.

The people in Ireland, surely, do not sympathize with crime as such. Theirs must needs be a general state of suspicion, distrust, and hatred towards the governing class, which prompt them, otherwise kind-hearted, to look with a forgiving, almost with an assenting, mind, upon assassination. We question much, with Sir Robert Peel, whether the settlement of the landlord and tenant question, even upon an equitable basis, will now suffice to restore the people to good-humour, or to bring their feelings into harmony with law. Doubtless, it will do something, but it will not do all. Indeed, as we have no idea that the present state of social derangement grew out of any one grievance or injustice, so we have no expectation that order will be restored by any one remedial measure. The bad blood, if we may so speak, of the body politic, can be sweetened and enriched by no single specific. The people of Ireland are a conquered people, and they feel it. All around they see the badges of their subjection. An alien Establishment—a Protestant and, to a considerable extent, absentee land-proprietary—a code of laws for the protection of property which sets at naught all personal rights—a fine country more than half uncultivated, merely to gratify patrimonial pride and exclusiveness—a magistracy, for the most part, to whom the poor cannot look for protectors—a constabulary, armed to the teeth, distributed in startling numbers over the whole country—barracks without end, crammed with soldiers who have no interests in common with the people—these are things which not the most peaceably disposed can see with acquiescence. Civil authority, which, for ages past, has thus and otherwise set itself in opposition to the very interests which it was bound to promote, has come to be regarded as the common foe, whom no patriot should assist, even to put down the incendiary or the assassin. Society in Ireland has been goaded by sheer oppression into a sullen vindictiveness; and the worst of crimes hide themselves, not in the arms of popular affection, but in the gloom of popular wretchedness and discontent.

We would fain pursue this theme, but must consult our limits. We had intended, indeed, to have dealt this week with a wholly different subject. But the proceedings of the House of Commons on Monday evening compelled us to change our purpose. The Ministers have fulfilled our anticipations. The new Parliament has somewhat disappointed them. Greatly do we regret to see the first division taken on a coercion bill—and an overwhelming majority rejecting an amendment, as timely and wise in itself, as it was coldly proposed and feebly recommended by Mr. Wakley—that a knowledge of the remedial measures of Government ought to precede a grant of increased executive powers. It is quite clear that we are doomed to hear afresh "the old story."

## THE DUKE'S LETTER.

A VERY serious discovery has just been made, which will no doubt spread consternation throughout Great Britain. The nation is in a most defenceless condition. We are absolutely at the mercy of our



neighbours, who may any fine morning make a descent upon our unguarded coast, and take possession of the country. A thirty years' peace has been at once the source of our prosperity and the occasion of our ruin. During that period, we have progressed in civilization, we have improved our political institutions, we have increased our commercial relations with all the world. Great principles have been cast in the crucible of public opinion, and have come out triumphant; social reform has been progressing; and education and religion have been diffused over the land to an unexampled extent. But all this avails nothing. We have neglected the one thing needful. In our wilful blindness, in our false sense of security, we have quite lost sight of the grand maxims of ancient times—that all nations are naturally enemies; that war, and the preparations for war, are, and ought to be, the first considerations with all civilized society. Fatal delusion! We confess, for our own part, that we have had a general impression that much of the old spirit remained amongst us. For some time past, we have had a notion that upwards of twenty millions annually is paid to support our military establishments; and that out of every twenty shillings paid in taxation, seventeen shillings and sixpence went to the support of these "domestic institutions," and to the discharge of the war-debt of our ancestors; in short, that the preparations for a possible contingency are actually more costly to us than the wars of bygone times. Alas! alas! In the midst of our fancied security, we have been sleeping over a volcano, which may any moment burst forth beneath us, and overwhelm us in ruin. The alarm has been given—but even now it is doubtful whether we can make ourselves safe.

The credit of making this momentous discovery belongs to no less a person than the Duke of Wellington. His "alarm to the nation" is contained in the following mysterious extracts from a letter addressed to Sir John Burgoyne, which, after having been in circulation among a few "almost by stealth," have at length found their way into the columns of the *Morning Chronicle* :—

"I am now bordering on seventy-seven years of age, passed in honour. I hope the Almighty may protect me from being a witness of the TRAGEDY I CANNOT PERSUADE MY CONTEMPORARIES TO AVERT."

"How the hearts of the three ministers did not burn within them, how they refused such counsel from such a counsellor, remains with them to explain, and with the Parliament and country to avail themselves of, discarding for the hour the scrip of railways, the discount of the Bank, and everything but Ireland."

"We may still be permitted a breathing-time to set our house in order, and still find a *locus penitentiae*, unless we love our money more than our honour and safety—a thing, however, not impossible nor improbable, nor without precedent."

This mysterious fragment is made somewhat clearer to ordinary apprehensions by a panic-stricken correspondent of the same journal, who describes more fully the apprehensions and proposals of the anxious "great commander" :—

"His theme is the condition of this country as regards invasion, and his statements may make the stoutest heart tremble. He enters into every detail—he names, from personal observation, the most likely places for debarkation—he proves the ease with which it might be effected—he displays the nullity of our means of defence. We have no militia, very few and very distant regulars—from 9,000 to 10,000 alone available at home—little artillery, no arms in store."

"He afterwards proceeds to demand means, the most moderate, and with them he undertakes to secure us. His terms are 160,000 militia, and some 10,000 or 12,000 additional soldiers of the line."

But if the Duke's letter is calculated to excite our alarm, the fearful statements of his expositor can scarcely fail of making (to use his own words) "the stoutest heart tremble." Our weakness is known to all the world. Our position is no longer insular; our population "the least warlike of any in Europe." "Almost all manly sports, and boxing in particular, has been put down by act of Parliament, and with it much of the national spirit: athletic games are discouraged by the Puritan, and falling daily into disuse." Compare ourselves with our implacable enemy across the Channel, with an army of 300,000, a militia of 800,000, who "can neither forget nor forgive our successes by land and sea," and "is ever on the watch for an occasion to pour his legions among us, and to strike us, not at Calcutta nor Jamaica, but in London or Dublin." We have then a melancholy picture of the position of the Commander-in-Chief :—

"The great Duke, conversant with this, and well marking the course of things, alone raises a prophet's voice. He in vain calls upon this and two other Governments to take the most ordinary precautions. No Minister has yet had the hardihood to come to the House with this document in his hand, and throw himself upon the country, imploring it to make provision against a hurricane that may break over us in an hour, whilst our squadrons are at Lisbon or at Malta. All that would be required would be an insurance of some two or three per cent. upon the greatest accumulations of wealth ever yet heaped up by man."

He concludes with a most pathetic appeal to the nation :—

"Be provident, be wise, fore-armed, and safe. Give five per cent. of your profits—above all, turn not from the counsel of the great warrior, grown grey at serving you at home and abroad, in peace as in war. He now seeks to render you a greater service than any other that a long life of glory has enabled him to confer. He asks, as ever, nothing for himself, he only desires the security of his country. Deny him not his last request and pious prayer."

No doubt the venerable Duke is perfectly sincere in his alarm, and it really is a pity to find him in his old age made the victim of so much nervous anxiety. Such fears, as he expresses, are perfectly natural in one who has scarcely ever been able to look upon

mankind as other than a race of warriors. It is equally natural, that a nation which is casting away those silly alarms and jealousies of its neighbours, which were its sustenance in former times, should smile at the bugbear raised to frighten it out of its senses. The poor Duke, viewing every thing through the exaggerated medium peculiar to his own professional views, cannot understand the changes that have taken place since his time, and would smile incredulously if he were told that in the present day we have discovered a more excellent way to disarm our enemies than by cannon and bayonet. We grieve for him, not for ourselves. It is melancholy to see a man, who has for so many years past occupied so prominent a position in European politics, the victim, in his old age, of a chimera which the world laughs at.

But the question, nevertheless, has a serious aspect. It is not just now brought forward without design. Whether the Cassandra-like prophecies of the head of our military establishments are believed or not by our statesmen, they will be glad to turn to account any impression thus produced. The revival of the Gallaphobia, at the present time, is no doubt intended to answer some political purpose, as it has done before. Its use and significance are equal to the "No-Popery" cry. It is remarkable that at the commencement of every session of Parliament the same cry is more or less loudly raised. Now that there is increasing dissatisfaction with our enormous and ever-increasing warlike expenditure, such a cry is invaluable to those in power. The *Morning Chronicle* gives the keynote. In a leading article yesterday, commenting upon the Duke's letter, it endeavours to strengthen its recommendations and warnings :—"The fleets and scanty armies of England are scattered like her empire. The fleets and armies of her continental rivals are concentrated, or ready to be concentrated, in huge masses, fit for combined and overwhelming action in any part of Europe at a fortnight's notice. Surely this is a state of things which it would be disgraceful to the Legislature and criminal in the Government any longer to neglect." The trick is, however, too stale to be successful. A burnt child dreads the fire. Thanks to the progress of peaceful principles, and the teachings of free-trade, these periodical alarms excite but little sensation beyond the old-school diplomatists, and a few old nervous specimens of the eighteenth century, who make it part of their creed to hate Frenchmen. Nevertheless, they may serve a purpose, and we are warned by the experience of the last few years to be on the alert whenever these premonitory symptoms appear. It does not require much penetration to discover the occasion which has called the panic into existence. Not less certainly was Lord Ashley's parade of the ignorance of our manufacturing population the precursor of Sir James Graham's Factory Education Bill, than is this outcry about the defenceless state of the country the forerunner of a new MILITIA BILL. Our statesmen may possibly be actuated by the purest motives in seeking to augment our military establishments. But with that we have nothing to do. It rather increases than diminishes the danger to which we are exposed. It is well to take warning in time. The most superficial observer of the signs of the times must have perceived, ere this, that the current of public opinion in this country runs strongly against any further addition to "our means of defence." If £20,000,000 a year is not sufficient to preserve us from the dread of foreign invasion, at a time when our resources are crippled and our revenue falling off, it is time we gave up the attempt to meet such a contingency. We have no doubt that the country will treat this new project for creating another warlike establishment in our midst, as it did the project for calling out of the militia. We cannot imagine that the labours of our peace societies and League of Brotherhood have been in vain. The men of Birmingham have set a good example to the country. At the great meeting reported in our last number, at which from 4,000 to 5,000 persons were present, the following resolution was unanimously adopted :—

That this meeting, referring to an article in the *Naval and Military Gazette*, professing to give an exclusive notification of an intention, on the part of the Government, to bring forward during the present session of Parliament a bill to authorize the establishment of a large semi-military force in the country for the national defences, deems it a duty, and does hereby avow its determination, to oppose such a measure by every moral and constitutional means in their power. 1st. Because they believe war to be unchristian, and opposed to the true interests of the nation, and that such a measure would create a war spirit among the people, and jealousy and mistrust in the minds of our neighbours, and thus provoke war; 2nd, because they believe that the carrying out of such a measure will occasion an enormous expenditure, which the country, now suffering under accumulated difficulties, is not able to bear; 3rd, because, by its periodical interference with the working regulations of the people, it would tend to unsettle their minds and deteriorate their morals, and indispose them for those habits of persevering industry, to the existence of which in the great bulk of our population we owe our national wealth and influence.

Let a similar determination be manifested throughout Great Britain, and no Minister will venture to come down to Parliament with any proposal for augmenting our present enormous military establishments.

THE MARQUIS OF NORMANBY.—Her Majesty has been graciously pleased to bestow upon the Marquis of Normanby the order of the Grand Cross of the Bath, vacant by the death of Sir Robert Gordon.—*Morning Chronicle*.

The *North British Mail* publishes a list of closed mills, seven in number, which have thrown 2,670 hands out of employment. Almost all the Glasgow mills that are going are still on short time.

## THE COLONIAL IMMIGRATION SCHEME AND THE ECONOMIST.

(From the *Leeds Mercury*.)

It is with great regret we find the able editor of the *Economist* applauding Lord Grey's measure for promoting African immigration to the West Indies. We are quite sure, on his own principles, he ought to lead the opposition to that delusive scheme. For once he is loose in his reasoning, and very inaccurate even in his facts. We are astonished that he should enumerate among the advantages held out to the immigrant in the West Indies "perfect security for political and personal freedom." He must be aware, even from Lord Grey's despatch, that their condition is one of *bond-service*. Lord Grey alludes to two classes of immigrants,—those under a stamped contract, and those to be subjected to a monthly tax to defray the cost of their introduction. Either mode implies coercion on the one hand, and inefficient service on the other. No one has more forcibly shown the economical disadvantages of such a system than Lord Grey himself. In an earlier stage of his correspondence with the West India body, he has expressed himself as—

Doubtful whether, even for the limited time of one year, such contracts would be of any real avail; whilst he is persuaded that were they to be entered into for longer periods, they would lead to constant disputes and misunderstandings between employer and labourer, and to unwilling and ineffective service. The failure of the attempt made some years ago to carry out agricultural labourers from this country to New South Wales, under indentures to the persons who paid for their passage, and the unsatisfactory working of the system of apprenticeship in the West Indies and in the Mauritius, are instructive examples how little such endeavours to secure efficient labour are calculated to succeed.

But, according to the *Economist*, the experiment has been tried, and has succeeded. He says :—

It is then with great satisfaction that we have seen during the past year an experiment made by the Government to open up between the Coast of Africa and the West India colonies a regular stream of emigration. During that time the steamer "Growler" has been plying between Demerara and the Kroo coast, carrying free emigrants to and fro. The result, as we have learned from the Guiana papers from time to time, has been so far highly satisfactory.

No words could convey a less accurate statement of the facts than the preceding. Government announced, last session, that the steamer *Growler* had been sent on an experimental trip to the Kroo coast to procure labourers. But Lord Grey's despatch informs us that this intended expedition never took place. The *Growler* found a cargo of liberated Africans ready to hand at Sierra Leone, and with them proceeded to Trinidad and Demerara. They had scarcely been landed when last heard of, so that it is quite premature to talk of the "so far highly satisfactory result." It is also an abuse of terms to speak of them as "free immigrants." We are, indeed, told that about 100 Africans of former importations, including a few Kroomen, having served their time, returned in the *Growler* to Africa, some of them with savings to the extent of about £30 a piece. Let this fact, if it be a fact, stand for as much as it is worth. Under the whole system, a few favourites of fortune among the slaves contrived to amass property, but slavery was shown by evidence, on the broadest scale, to be not the less inimical to life, health, morals, and every interest of humanity.

The *Economist* says—

And we have now the satisfaction of inserting in another part of this paper an extract of a despatch from Lord Grey to the Governor of Jamaica, by which all those interested in the West Indies will rejoice to find that the Government, satisfied with the experiment have determined to extend the right to private merchants, to import labourers to any extent they please, under such regulations as will prevent an abuse of the privilege.

It is easy to put on paper the words "abuses prevented," but what does experience teach us? Immigration is no novelty. The best and truest friends of the colonies have protested against it at every step of its baleful progress, and they have always been met with the specious pretence of "regulation to prevent abuse." Now the abuses have not been prevented. Human life has been largely sacrificed. The failure of every other kind of immigration is admitted on all hands, though each in its turn was as loudly clamoured for as this from Africa. Are these stern lessons of experience to be of no avail? The *Economist*, contrary to its principles on other questions, has much faith in the interference of Government, to regulate and adjust the rights of the planters and of the immigrant labourers. "As to the prevention of abuses, the wise, just, and safe regulation and control of immigration, the Government has sufficient power, and it is its duty to use it, not with a feeling of suspicion, but with a determination vigorously to sustain the law." Such is his language. Now the Government must always work through and by means of the members of the community itself. Government is comparatively powerless to protect life in Tipperary, because the community has imaginary interests opposed to the views of Government, and refuses that aid which is indispensable to give effect to the law. Such was the case in the West Indies during slavery, and during the apprenticeship, and such is still the case in the management of immigrant labour. An extensive system of contract labour is so highly artificial a state of things that it is quite impossible for the Government to ensure the planter efficient service on the one hand, or to the immigrant adequate protection on the other.

Let it be always remembered that the cost of "immigration" is intended to be, as it has hitherto been, defrayed by the taxation of the colonies, chiefly levied with most iniquitous partiality on the present labouring classes. The scheme is one for supplying the planter with cheap labour at any body's expense rather than his own. No one has demonstrated the suicidal folly of the measure, not to speak of its manifest injustice, more convincingly than the *Economist*. . . . [in which he] has demonstrated that the introduction of a large amount of rude, unskilled labour, at the expense of the revenue, has a direct tendency to discourage and drive out of the market the infinitely more valuable labour of the native peasantry. Experience confirms this. "Immigration" directly tends also to the discouragement of improvements in agriculture.

We would respectfully ask the attention of the *Economist*, and of that large and important class who pin their faith on the *Economist* with reference to subjects they have not time or inclination to investigate for themselves, to the letters of Mr. Wm. Smith, himself a



Jamaica proprietor, which appeared in the *Economist* under dates May 2nd, May 9th, May 23rd, and June 6th of last year. If we are able to recur to this subject soon, we shall show that this very competent witness has proved from his own investigation, in a tour of Jamaica made in company with an experienced English agriculturist, that labour is very cheap in that island; that there is more competition for work than for workmen; that the agriculture of the island is most slovenly and ineffective; that labour is expensively and wastefully applied, and that "immigration" would perpetuate all the old methods of slave culture, and present the most effectual bar to that radical change of system which is absolutely indispensable to the restoration of colonial prosperity. Lord Grey and the West India planters themselves admit that labour in Jamaica is not dear, which is virtually an admission that it is not scarce.

We will conclude for the present with the words of an estimable correspondent, who, remarking on Lord Grey's despatch, says, "It needs but one step more, viz., to repeal the consolidated slave-trade act, to make it what the West Indians are striving it shall be, a re-opening of Africa to British slave-traders. In its present form it is an infraction of our treaties with foreign powers for the suppression of the slave-trade; and every British merchantman may be seized and condemned under the equipment article found seeking Kroomen, or having them on board for transport to the West Indies. [The above was crowded out last week, for want of room.]

**ILLNESS OF WM. LLOYD GARRISON.**—We regret to learn, from a letter from H. C. Wright to a friend in England, published in the *Western Times*, that the distinguished President of the American Anti-Slavery Society has been seriously ill. The letter is dated "Cleveland, Ohio, Oct. 18th," where Mr. Garrison is stopping. Speaking of the last of a long series of meetings attended by Mr. Garrison, he says:—

Soon as one meeting closed, instead of a day's or even a few hours' repose to restore his wasted energies, he must start off in a wagon, to go twenty, thirty, and forty miles to another meeting—after travelling by night, when he should have been in his bed asleep, and over roads of whose roughness an Englishman can have little idea. This series of meetings was to terminate in Cleveland, the 12th of September. It is a singular circumstance that he and Mr. Douglass also were enabled to meet and fulfil all the appointments with great satisfaction, and extensive and beneficent results. The last meeting was held in this town, on the afternoon of Sept. 12, in the open air, in a beautiful grove, a large concourse of people being present. Although greatly prostrated, both physically and mentally, by his previous labours, he rallied all his energies for an effective and farewell speech to the people of Ohio. . . . The weather was most unpropitious for an out-door meeting—the heavens being overcast with black clouds, and the lightning flashing and bursting in peals of thunder, and the rain occasionally coming down upon him and his audience. He passed a restless night. It was arranged that he and Mr. Douglass should proceed to Buffalo, by steamer, across Lake Erie, next day; there to commence a new series of meetings, which had previously been arranged to be held by them in various towns between Buffalo and Albany, a distance of four hundred miles.

On the following day, the day on which he was to leave Cleveland, he began to feel the premonitory symptoms of a violent illness. Going anxious, however, to proceed, he took passage in the steamer for Buffalo, but as the boat did not leave immediately by reason of a violent gale, he soon found it would be impossible for him to proceed without endangering his life. He therefore returned from the boat to the kind and hospitable family in which he had been entertained. The blow now fell upon him like a thunder-bolt, expending all its force upon the brain. It proved to be the worst type of western bilious intermittent fever. For three weeks, the conflict between life and death was fierce, and of doubtful issue. The fever was intense, but the chief seat of suffering was the brain. Since that period, he has been slowly, but steadily and surely convalescing. During the three past days he has been able to be up, and in the course of a few days will doubtless be able to proceed by short stages to his home in Boston.

**PHONOGRAPHY, OR WRITING BY SOUND.**—Two lectures on this new and useful art have been delivered during the past week, to respectable audiences, at the Greenwich Literary Institution, by Mr. George Withers, of the Phonographic Institution, Bath. The lecturer pointed out, in a striking manner, the many incongruities of our present orthographic system, and warmly advocated the phonetic principle as the only consistent mode of representing spoken language. The practicability of the phonetic principle, as applied in Mr. Pitman's Phonography, was fully manifested by examples on the black board, which were decyphered by the audience with the greatest readiness and ease. The applicability of phonography to the general purposes of reporting, was also satisfactorily shown, by passages being written in the character and afterwards read as dictated from a book handed by one of the audience. Classes for instruction in the art have been established at the Greenwich Institution under the direction of Mr. Withers, comprising upward of fifty members.

**HUDDERSFIELD.**—On Friday evening last, a lecture was delivered in the Philosophical-hall, by Elihu Burritt, on the Philosophy of Labour. The hall was well filled with an attentive and deeply-interested audience, who gave expression to their admiration of the talent and eloquence of the lecturer by frequent bursts of applause. A vote of thanks was passed at its conclusion to the lecturer, and to the chairman, Thomas Firth, Esq. It is hoped that this will not be the last visit of our American brother to this town.—**EARLY CLOSING.**—Business is nearly suspended in this town now at seven o'clock every evening, except Saturday, the drapers having agreed to close their shops at that hour during the months of November, December, January, and February. The ironmongers, braziers, &c., have now followed their example.

**HENRY VINCENT'S LECTURES.**—**SANDWICH AND CANTERBURY.**—Mr. Vincent has given lectures in these towns, to large audiences, on the general principles of reform, and on the Commonwealth. In Old Sandwich the meetings were densely crowded, and comprised all classes of the inhabitants.—**BRADFORD, YORKSHIRE.**—Mr. Vincent has delivered six lectures to large and enthusiastic meetings on the Principles, Men, and Times of the Commonwealth of England. The meetings were alternately presided over by Alderman Forbes, Dr. Ackworth, Mr. Nennion, and Dr. Gordon. There is an evident appreciation of the principles of this wonderful age; and their bearing upon our present conflicts were strongly urged upon the attention of the people. A vote of thanks was tendered to Mr. Vincent amid loud cheering.

## THE MIRROR OF PARLIAMENT.

### THE ADDRESS.

In the House of Commons, on Wednesday, when Mr. Heywood brought up the report of the Address, Lord GEORGE BENTINCK called for further explanation respecting the advice given by Ministers to authorize an infringement of the Bank Charter Act. Sir CHARLES WOOD observed, that it was not usual to introduce subjects of such importance on the report of the Address; and that it would be better to postpone that explanation till the day which he had named for it, Tuesday.

On the motion that the report be received, Mr. OSBORNE made "a few observations on the Speech from the Throne;" touching upon various topics "in no unfriendly spirit," and in effect continuing the debate of the previous night.

Without prejudging the Bank Charter Act, he doubted whether it had not undergone undue condemnation: for the House should bear in mind, that only three banks of issue have failed during the monetary crisis.

In glancing over the subjects of the Speech, Mr. Osborne censured that most glaring of all humbugs ever perpetrated in this country, the attempt to put down the slave-trade; large sums of money being devoted to increase instead of diminish the horrors of that traffic.

Adverting to Ireland, Mr. Osborne made an excuse for Archdeacon Liffan, as a person of a very "excitable" temperament, who had for some time past been in very bad health. On the Sunday before his speech at Cashel, he had preached one of the strongest sermons that could be preached against agrarian crime and disturbances. Mr. Osborne testified to the fact that in some districts the Irish Poor-law has worked well; but the pressure on the rates is so great that if it were to go much further the land could scarcely bear it. The rates of his own union in 1843 were £4,000; but this year they amount to £30,000. He called upon Ministers to be more active in working the Land Improvement Act; and asked whether they meant to introduce a measure for facilitating the sale of encumbered estates? Respecting the nature of the outrages in Ireland, about which there has been some dispute, Mr. Osborne stated, that in the five disturbed counties, the outrages were not simply of an agrarian character. The fact was, that these outrages were conducted by a few men who had determined at all hazards to get possession of the land. Although he believed that in the main the heart and feelings of the Irish tenantry were sound, still we all know that it is in the power of a few men to strike terror and disunion through a country; and in carrying out their lawless interdicts they spared neither the life of the rich nor of the poor man. But when you come to such a thing as enacting a coercion bill, he confessed that before giving his vote for abrogating the usual laws, he must first see what are the measures you intend to develop for the better ordering of society in Ireland.

Lord G. BENTINCK observed that, when the whole mind of England was full of the commercial distress by which it was now overpowered, and when the whole country was looking to the course which the Government intended to take with respect to the restrictions contained in the Bank Charter Act, it was very singular that every one of her Majesty's ministers should remain silent. They had proposed for the first time a new usury bill, of which the object was not to diminish, but to increase the rate of usury. They had thus raised a new tax without the consent of Parliament, and therefore it was imperiously incumbent upon them to state fully why, on the 25th of October last, they had determined to apply that relief to the country which they had too long delayed. The House ought to have correct information on the subject, and ought to be told what it was which induced the Government to concede, on the 25th of October, when houses had fallen to the amount of £15,000,000, to remove from the Bank its restrictions, and to give commerce relaxation from the chains in which it had been unfortunately bound. His friends had allowed the address to be voted last night from courtesy; but they felt that they ought to have a financial discussion at another stage of it. No compromise had been made upon the point, and there was not even an understanding that this subject should not be resumed that evening. He denied that there was any truth in the cry of the Government and of the free-traders, that the railway speculations had created the distress in the money market. Mr. Heywood said that £161,000,000 had been spent on railways, and that no country could stand such a drain; he forgot to tell the House that that sum was spent in twenty years, and that only £85,000,000 had been spent in the period between 1840 and the present time. That was not more than £12,500,000 a year; and after the large sums which we had spent every year during the last war, and especially in the last year of it, it was absurd to contend that an expenditure of £12,500,000 annually had brought us to the verge of ruin. It was well that the free-traders should have some scapegoat on which to throw all their sins; but how was it that in the United States, in Belgium, Holland, Bavaria, Prussia, and France, where the same dearth had prevailed, and where large sums had been expended in railways, the ministers had congratulated their respective countries on having conquered all their financial difficulties? The difference between these continental powers and England was, that not one of them had consented to abandon the principle of protection to native industry. Not one of them had reduced the import duty on the commodities of foreign states without gaining reciprocal advantages; and the consequence was, that they were now carrying on their manufactures to the detriment of those of England, and were even purchasing at Liverpool, at the present moment, more cotton than at any former period, at a loss to the British merchant—cotton which was afterwards to be worked up to meet the English operative in his own market. This was owing to our want of credit, to our money laws, and to Sir R. Peel's celebrated Elbing letter. Whilst we had been contracting the currency, and passing Bank charter acts to saturate the country with gold, France had been contracting, not the number of her notes, but the size of them, from £20 to £8; Bavaria had been establishing saving-bank notes on the one hand, and railway-bank notes on the other; the Emperor of Russia had been sending away his gold, and establishing three new series of bank notes, each to the amount of £950,000. We, on the contrary, had been restricting our currency on the one hand, and letting in free imports on the other; and the consequence was,

that England, which in 1845 was seated on the loftiest pinnacle of prosperity, presented in 1847 a lamentable spectacle of shame, bankruptcy, and disgrace. In such an emergency, when Ministers were asked to relax their monetary system, they refused to set the Bank at liberty until they found the country on the brink of ruin, and when any delay would have precipitated us into it. Last session, when he proposed to advance a loan to the Irish railways, they said "Ministers could not undertake to be money lenders." They were not only money lenders, but usurers to boot. Referring to the affairs of Ireland, he would not enter into them further than to say, that he held Ministers responsible for the tranquillity of that country. He would give no opinion on their measures till they were proposed; but he trusted that they would not present to the country the spectacle of a government turning out one administration for the purpose of governing on the same principles which they had formerly resisted. He declined reviewing the foreign policy of the Administration, as the members of it had been altogether silent as to their policy in Portugal and Italy. He pointed out the injury the importation of slave-grown sugar had inflicted on the West Indies, and complained, that with a full knowledge of it, Lord John Russell was now meditating a change of the navigation laws. With all the ruin at present before him, extending from the West Indies to Canton, the noble lord, notwithstanding all his courage, ought to hold his ruthless hand. From the paragraph in the speech relative to the estimates, he concluded that we were not to have any new taxes. He hoped that, as the property tax expired next session, Ministers would dispense with it in future; but he saw no mode of their doing so except by retracing their steps, and reverting to the system of protection. He concluded by drawing a very melancholy contrast between the auspices under which the session of 1845 was opened, when high expectations were entertained of the advantages of free trade, and under which the present session was commenced, when nothing was seen but ruined houses, silent mills, and a people starving in the midst of plenty. In 1845 we stood happy under the old trade winds of domestic and colonial production, but now we had listened to the seductive words of Peel and Cobden, and all was desolation and ruin:—

Prosperity, wealth, full employment, greeted the land in 1845. All men were happy; all were increasing in wealth. Now, Sir, we see nothing but ruined houses and a starving people—starving in the midst of plenty, and of that abundant harvest for which we have just returned thanks to Almighty God. How different we stood under our protective laws, content to carry on our prosperous and wealthy native industry under the old principles of British and colonial protection! Lord George Bentinck wound up his peroration with a scrap of verse:—

"How like a younker or a prodigal  
The scarped bark puts from her native bay,  
Hugg'd and embraced by the trumpet wind.  
How like a prodigal doth she return  
With over-weather'd ribs and ragged sails,  
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the trumpet wind."

Lord JOHN RUSSELL began by replying to the "temperate" remarks of Mr. Osborne:—

He assured Mr. Osborne, that more than a million and a half of money had been applied for under the Land Improvement Act; more than half a million had been sanctioned; and inquiries respecting the remainder are still pending. The Encumbered Estates Bill was withdrawn towards the close of the last session, partly on account of the advanced period of the session, and partly because of a very strong opposition which sprung up against it on the part of some parties who were interested in it. That subject has also obtained the attention of the Government; and a bill, having a similar object to that of last session, will be introduced into this or the other House of Parliament. Lord John attached the greatest importance to a measure of that kind. Emigration he had always held to be useful, as a subsidiary measure, in some respects; but he did not believe in the over-population of Ireland which some persons alleged. He thought that with agricultural improvement Ireland would be able to support a population even greater than at present. A measure would be introduced in the course of this session for the improvement of the Grand Jury laws; also, a bill affecting the great and difficult question of the relations between landlord and tenant, in which would be embodied such regulations as appeared to Ministers to be consistent with the improvement of the land of Ireland, and with the undoubted and indefeasible rights of property. Mr. Osborne would see, therefore, that the charge, which he had insinuated rather than preferred against Ministers, of having coercion alone in view unaccompanied by remedial measures, was not just. It is a primary duty, however, to check the atrocious crimes which have latterly been heard of in Ireland; it is necessary, if for no other purpose than to protect the introduction of capital and the improvement so essential to the progressive prosperity of Ireland.

Lord John now answered Lord George Bentinck, to whom he applied Mr. Canning's phrase, that there had been "a great deal of good indignation thrown away" in much of his speech. Lord George had taken the opportunity of going much farther than the particular measure of which he appeared to complain, but of which it was not clear, at that moment, whether he really complained or not.

We thought it necessary, at a moment of great emergency, to recommend to the Directors of the Bank of England to advance their notes upon approved securities; telling them at the same time, that if thereby the act of 1844 should be infringed, we would then come to Parliament, and ask for an indemnity. Having done so, we thought it our duty to advise her Majesty to summon Parliament at the earliest possible period, in order that we might state to Parliament what had been done, and enable us to meet any consequences which might have ensued from the step which was taken. If our conduct was wrong—if it was likely to lead to public injury—if it was on a slight or fanciful occasion that we thought it advisable to recommend a suspension of the law, the noble lord has it in his power to propose a resolution to the House to that effect.

Lord John believed that the fixing the rate of interest constituted the safety of the measure. If a general issue of bank notes had been advised at £4 15s. or £5 per cent. interest, that would but have increased the want of confidence which it was the object of Government to allay. This was all he should say at present on the subject. Lord George had thought proper to raise a song of triumph on the calamitous situation of the country as compared with foreign countries—



compared with France, for instance. Some time ago, however, we had occasion to borrow a large sum, and the loan was contracted at £89 10s. per £100; the French Government, in its recent loan, has only obtained 75 francs 25 centimes per 100 francs. Lord George has discovered a connexion between the commercial calamities and free trade, as the old labourer discovered in Tenterden steeple the cause of the Goodwin Sands. It is true that there have been free-trade measures, and there has been a great depression in trade; but Lord George had failed to establish the connexion between the two. Have there never been any other periods of mercantile depression?—

In the year 1793, to which the noble lord himself has alluded, was there not a period of commercial depression and panic? And yet, at that time, those laws and duties which we have since abrogated existed in full force, and the laws of protection did not prevent that depression and revulsion of trade which this country has many times witnessed. I agree with the noble lord, partly, in what he says with respect to railroads. I have never attributed so much importance as others have done to the effect which they have produced upon the money-market. Undoubtedly, railroads are among the causes of the panic and distress which have been felt; but, to attribute the whole revulsion and distress to the railroads, is, I think, attacking an exaggerated importance to them. Unfortunately, Sir, whether you have protection or free trade in this country—make your laws as you will—regulate your currency as you please—it happens that this country, when it rises to a state of great prosperity, rushes on precipitately to build a system of artificial and fictitious credit, which is sure, at some moment or other, to bring down depression and a revulsion of that prosperity. I fear that this state of things is inseparable from that enterprise by which our merchants are distinguished. The reason why the panic was so great and extensive is, that there is no other country with transactions so large as ours, affected as this country must be by events which take place in different quarters of the world. The noble lord has told us of the scarcity of cotton at Liverpool, and says that that is a consequence of free trade. Does he mean to tell us, that Liverpool being a depot for cotton, foreign merchants resort there to buy it at the market-price? I should have thought that the fact of their being there was rather an advantage than otherwise, and that the circumstance of their purchasing cotton when the market was low was a circumstance which the Liverpool traders would not look unfavourably upon. But is the complaint made by the noble lord that cottons and cotton wool have been admitted at a low duty? Why, a long time ago, when there was a duty upon them of 60 to 80 per cent., we were sending those goods into the market of Asia and America, and competing with the foreigner in places where protection was of no value. I can hardly imagine, therefore, that it is in respect of those articles that the noble lord's complaints against free-trade are made. Well, then, is it corn? Does the noble lord mean to say that he complains of the admission of foreign corn during the past year? Does he mean to say that there is any class of statesmen in this House, or in the country, who are so determined on protection, that when wheat is at 110s. the quarter, they would impose on it a prohibitory duty?

Corn had been purchased with gold; but in a time of famine corn must be bought, and admitted duty free, whether there be free trade or not. As to cheap sugar, and tea, and such articles, if traders were obliged to sell them at a loss, it was because they had miscalculated their business. But that is not the fault of free trade; free trade does not oblige gentlemen to import articles at a loss. Notwithstanding the revulsion of commerce, Lord John did not for an instant give credit to the statement, that we are in a position of "shame, bankruptcy, and disgrace," or that we shall not rise again. No doubt there has been a decline, and British and Irish exports have fallen from £41,732,000, in the nine months ending October, 1845, to £39,975,000, in October, 1847. On the other hand, the exports of British manufactured goods from Liverpool to the United States have risen from £4,030,000, for the nine months ending October, 1846, to £6,291,000 for the same period of 1847; making a difference in favour of the present year of £2,261,000:—

That shows that, according to the wholesome operations of trade and exchange, the food which we have brought to this country in greater quantities than usual has been the cause of greater exports of our manufactures. It is to that export of manufactures, to the return of the gold which we have sent abroad, to the state of the exchanges, and to several other circumstances of favourable augury, that I look, not for the immediate restoration of prosperity, but for the gradual restoration of a better state of things, and from that to our wonted and former prosperity.

The noble lord has spoken of the estimates, and says that her Majesty has promised that they shall be framed in accordance with the strictest rules of economy. The words of the Queen's speech, however, are, that "they will be framed with a careful regard to the exigencies of the public service" [hear, hear, and a laugh]. I can assure the noble lord, and I must assure the House, that if the revenue in some of its principal branches should be in a declining state, and there should be anything wanting which we might think essential for the defence of the country, or for any other purpose, we shall not be deterred by any fear of not meeting with the approval of the House from asking for such support, because we believe it to be the character of this House to give such supplies as may be necessary for the State, and to take care that this realm of England be properly supplied with all means of defence, and that her greatness and empire be maintained on the same scale as it has been hitherto [cheers]. With these views, Sir, I differ from my noble friend as to the condition of the country. I agree with him only in his statement of the facts as they relate to the present state of our affairs; and I do not at all concur with him when he said there never was so gloomy a speech from the throne as that which was delivered at the commencement of this session of Parliament. I know that there have been far more gloomy speeches from the throne, but I have always read that in periods of greater difficulties, in times when I took no part in public life, those difficulties were surmounted. I believe that this period of difficulty will be surmounted, I will not say by the wisdom or by the measures of the Government, but by the energy and by the noble character of the nation; and as far as going along with it in its struggles, in assisting its efforts, and in not despairing of its fortunes, can bear me out, I will say the Government will prove itself not unworthy of the nation [loud cheers].

The remainder of the debate was not characterised by anything remarkable. The speakers were, Mr. G. ROBINSON, Mr. BANKES, Mr. NEWDEGATE, and Mr. SCOTT, who did nothing more than recapitulate the

arguments and statements of Lord G. BENTINCK; and Mr. HUME and Mr. LABOUCHERE, who replied to them.

Mr. HUME, however, made a few timely remarks on the necessity of retrenchment and economy:—

The extravagance of the Government in the departments of the public service had set the example of extravagance in all others, and one of the best means of checking this spirit was to introduce economy into the official expenditure. He did not wish to starve our public institutions; on the contrary, he would pay those well who did the work, and he would give nothing to those who did not work at all. At present they were spending a million and a half a year in the absurd blockade of the coast of Africa [hear, hear]. He trusted, before any attempt was made to renew the income-tax, they would have an explanation of the reasons why they were put to such an expense. The returns he hoped to get would show the House the enormous amount that was paid in this useless service, the result of which had been an aggravation of all the horrors of the slave trade. He believed that for every slave who was destroyed formerly in his voyage across the Atlantic, we were at this moment the murderers of 50,000 or 60,000. Slavery, in his opinion, could only be put down by making free labour cheap, and we had never yet given free labour a chance.

#### RAILWAYS.

In the House of Commons, on Friday night, Sir CHARLES WOOD moved for leave to bring in a bill to extend the time for the purchase of land and the completion of works by railway companies. He explained at some length the grounds of the measure.

The too rapid conversion of floating capital has been the chief cause of the mercantile and manufacturing distress. Mr. Porter had foreseen this danger, and represented it to the Government, at the end of 1845. Sir Charles adduced several figures to show the rapid increase in the amounts annually devoted to expenditure on the construction of railways. From 1826 to 1835, Parliament authorized the raising of about £19,000,000; in 1836 and 1837, £36,000,000. Distress then checked railway speculation, and for six years a comparatively small number of bills was passed. In 1844 and 1845, Parliament authorized the raising of £74,000,000. In 1846, 800 plans for railways were submitted to the Railway Board, and Parliament authorized £132,000,000. The total expenditure authorized between 1826 and 1846 was £286,000,000; by far the greater portion being sanctioned in the last three years. In 1847 the authorized amount was £38,000,000.

The actual expenditure differs in some degree from the authorized amount. The Railway Commissioners have prepared a statement which is believed to be substantially correct, and it shows the following results as the railway expenditure in the years mentioned:—

In 1841 .....	£1,470,000
1842 .....	2,980,000
1843 .....	4,350,000
1844 .....	6,105,000
1845 { First six months .....	3,510,000
Second six months .....	10,625,000
1846 { First six months .....	9,815,000
Second six months .....	26,670,000
1847, First six months .....	25,770,000

The latter half of 1847 would probably show somewhat different results, as it had not been so easy to borrow money or to extract the calls from the pockets of the shareholders. But if works had gone on at the same rate, the expenditure would have amounted in this year to £64,000,000; in 1848, to £70,000,000; in 1849, to £47,000,000; and in 1850, to £10,000,000; by which time, probably, the works already authorized would have been finished.

There is a general feeling that it would be desirable to spread this expenditure over a longer period; and strong measures had been suggested to Ministers, even to the extent of a total stoppage of all railway works. Looking, however, to the engagements with contractors and manufacturers, and to the number of labourers employed, Ministers thought it would be very injudicious to propose such compulsory measures. His bill related to two classes of railways. With reference to those railways which are in course of construction, he proposed to do no more than to relieve the companies from the obligation of buying the land, or completing the works, within the time prescribed. [Sir Charles afterwards said that the time would probably be extended by about three years.] He proposed to give landowners a claim to compensation for injury sustained through the delay in purchase of their land. [The assessment on their part to be the same as in any other case of compensation for damage.] In respect of railways which have not been commenced, besides the provision already described, he proposed that the directors should be forbidden to commence the construction of works without the express consent of a certain portion of the shareholders. Those were the only provisions in his bill.

With regard to the railway bills suspended last session, or likely to be brought forward this session, he proposed that a Select Committee should be appointed to consider which of the bills should be allowed to proceed. It might be very desirable to go on with bills for small deviations and extensions; but any measure involving a large expenditure would be better deferred. He had reason to believe that he should receive a pretty general support from the directors of railway companies.

In a short discussion which followed, Colonel SIBTHORP attacked the railway system altogether. Mr. ELLICE applauded the measure, but suggested the further proposition of a limitation on the powers of joint stock companies to raise capital by borrowing money in the market. Mr. HUDSON declared that he should not oppose the bill; but it would be inoperative on the railways with which he was concerned.

Leave was given to bring in the bill. Sir CHARLES WOOD's motion for the appointment of a committee was also affirmed; the committee to be nominated on Monday.

On Monday night, on the motion of the CHANCELLOR of the EXCHEQUER, the Railways Bill was read a second time, and ordered to be committed on Friday.

#### RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. HUME, on Friday evening, moved for certain papers relating to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, and pressed on the Government the justice and propriety of giving that unfortunate prince an opportunity of having a trial, and urged that the character of England and the House required that justice should be done him.

Mr. EWART seconded the motion, and expressed his firm conviction of the perfect innocence of the dethroned Rajah.

Mr. LEWIS regretted the absence from Parliament of the right hon. the President of the Board of Control, and protested against the declaration that the Rajah was innocent, and had been wrongfully persecuted.

Mr. G. THOMPSON supported the motion, and went at some length into the merits of the case, which, for the last seven years, he had made his peculiar study. He

had also in India made personal inquiries, and had the benefit of personal communication with the dethroned monarch. He expressed his conviction of his perfect innocence.

Sir J. W. HOOGE considered that every justice had been rendered to the Rajah. The income of his petty principality was about £100,000, and the Government still allowed him £10,000 a year.

Mr. WAKLEY was sorry to see the ex-poor-law commissioner (Mr. Lewis) occupying the situation which he did that night. He was very glad, however, that there was no board of guardians at Benares, for, if there were, the unfortunate Rajah would, doubtless, be dieted on three pints of gruel and sixteen ounces of bread in the twenty-four hours [a laugh]. He hoped, however, that the hon. gentleman would alter his opinion and come to the conclusion that the Rajah was an injured man, and ought to obtain justice [hear, hear].

The motion was then agreed to, and the house adjourned.

#### REPRESSION OF CRIME IN IRELAND.

On Monday, on the motion of Sir G. GREY, so much of her Majesty's most gracious speech from the throne as referred to the affairs of Ireland was read by the clerk at the table.

Thereupon, at 12 minutes to 5 o'clock, Sir G. GREY rose to ask permission to lay on the table a bill for the better prevention of crime and outrage in certain parts of Ireland. After a brief recital of the measures which Parliament had taken during the last session to relieve the distress of Ireland, and to arrest the progress of famine and disease in that country, he stated that he had hoped that those measures, and especially the New Poor Law, would have drawn together the different classes of Irishmen in one common bond of unity, and would have taught them the value of mutual co-operation in promoting the peace, order, and prosperity of their common country. He was not yet prepared to abandon the hope that that expectation would yet be realized; for the case which he had to lay before the House that evening applied only to a part of Ireland; and he was happy to state that in the greater portion of it crime had diminished, and life and property were as safe as in England. The general result of the tabular statistics of crime received from the Irish constabulary showed that the amount of crime generally throughout Ireland had decreased nearly one-third during the year ending last October as compared with the year ending the 1st of January last, although in some parts of the country offences had increased in rapid succession. For instance, the number of offences during the year 1846 was 2,885, and up to the end of October, 1847, did not exceed 1,035. Such a fact showed that he was bringing in no general bill of indictment against the people of Ireland, and that there was no truth in the accusation that Ireland was altogether a country of assassins. In some districts of Ireland, however, a secret conspiracy had been entered into by lawless individuals against the rights of property—a conspiracy which had spread such intense terror and dismay within the narrow compass over which it prevailed that it became a duty incumbent on the Government to arrest the hand of the assassin, and to give that security to life and property which the loyal had a right to expect from its hands. He replied to the objection, that in proposing a bill of this nature he was resorting to the vulgar expedient of coercion, and was leaving the causes of the crime, which he wished to put down, unexamined and untouched. He maintained that this bill was only a just measure of prevention, and was necessary to give due strength and effect to the law, and stated that, whilst Government was calling on the landed proprietors of Ireland to co-operate with the Executive, and on the Poor-law Guardians to administer and superintend the relief of the poor, those parties had in turn a right to call on the Government to provide security for their lives during their efforts to carry into effect the commands of the Legislature. He then proceeded to lay before the House a statement as to the four classes of crimes which in the four last months had so materially increased in certain parts of Ireland.

The number of homicides which in the six months ending October, 1846, was 68, in the six months ending October, 1847, was 96. The number of attempts on life, by firing at the person, which was in six months of 1846, 55, was in the same six months of 1847, 126; the number of robberies of arms, which was in six months of 1846, 207, in the same six months of 1847 was 530; and the number of firings of dwellings, which in six months of 1846 was 51, was in the same six months of 1847, 116. Even this statement gave an inadequate idea of the increase of those offences in districts which were now particularly infested by crime. The total number of offences of the four classes which he had just mentioned, amounted last month to 195 in the whole of Ireland; but the counties of Clare, Limerick, and Tipperary, furnished 139 of them—the amount of offences in those counties being seventy-one per cent. on the whole amount of offences in Ireland, and the population being only thirteen per cent. on the whole population of Ireland. It was principally to those counties that his observations applied; but as the tendency of crime was to spread, they must be applied in some degree, also, to the King's County, Roscommon, and part of Fermanagh. The crimes which he wished to repress were not directed against the landlord class alone, but against every class and description of landowners. Their ordinary object was the commission of wilful and deliberate assassination, not in dark or desolate places, but in broad daylight—of assassination, too, encouraged by the entire impunity with which it was perpetrated; for it was notorious, that none but the police would lend a hand to arrest the flight or capture the person of the assassin.

He referred with pride to the different spirit which pervaded the population of England in case of the perpetration of any act of violence; and reminded the House that on a recent occasion, when Dr. Bowring and his brother were robbed in South Wales by two Irishmen, after the true fashion of certain parts of Ireland, in open day, with loaded firearms, the whole population of the district turned out, and lodged them in gaol before midnight. Oh, that he could raise a similar spirit in Ireland! for then one object of his bill—which was to encourage the population of Ireland to detect crime, and to render the withholding of assistance in detecting it penal—would be accomplished. He then proceeded to read to the House a long and frightful catalogue of murders which have been com-



mitted in the south of Ireland, since the 16th of September down to the 23rd of November, dwelling with particular energy on those of Mr. Rowe, Mr. Lucas, Mr. Reid, Major Mahon, and Mr. Bayly. He then adverted to the numerous instances of violence which had occurred in the attempt to procure arms by robbery, and to the numerous threatening letters which had been sent to various landowners, menacing them with immediate death if they did not comply with certain terms contained in them. If threatening letters were sent to a number of individuals, and if one on the list were singled out and made a victim of, it was hoped that it would induce all the rest to waive those rights of property which a secret conspiracy in Ireland was formed to frustrate. No sooner was Major Mahon shot than a letter was sent to the wife of another landed proprietor in the neighbourhood, informing her that unless her husband gave a remittance of all arrears of rent to his tenants, two men would be sent to despatch him, as a resolution had been taken by the men of Connaught to put down all tyrannizing landlords, as they had already put down the demon "Mahon." Having thus laid before the House an enumeration of the outrages committed chiefly at Tipperary and Limerick, but partly also in the adjacent counties of Clare, Roscommon, and Fermanagh, and having called the attention of the House to the address of Mr. Howley to the grand jury of Tipperary, and to the memorial of the magistrates in Nenagh, as important documents in support of the appalling statements which he had very reluctantly offered to their notice, he expressed a hope that Parliament, whether it approved or not of the remedies which he now recommended it to adopt, would be convinced that there was a system of terror kept alive in that unfortunate country, by which individuals were exposed to assassination and outrage, that must defeat all attempts to benefit Ireland, and must ultimately lead to the entire disorganization of society within it. He then proceeded to describe to the House the powers which the Government now possessed, and the manner in which they were applied:—

No charge has yet been brought against the executive government for neglecting the means of detecting and repressing crime; on the contrary, all parties admitted the vigour and efficiency with which the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland had administered, and was administering, the law. He had employed the military and police on all occasions in which it was necessary to overawe offenders, and to show them that they could gain no advantage in persisting in outrage. In all cases where it was not limited by law, the Lord-Lieutenant was determined to use that conjoint force in the maintenance of the law. In proof of this, he read a proclamation recently issued by his lordship, in which he made known his intention of increasing the constabulary, of stationing military detachments in the rural districts, and of instituting daily and nightly patrols to prevent commission of murder in those districts with impunity. The Lord-Lieutenant would also issue a special commission into the disturbed districts as soon as the Attorney-General should inform him that there were sufficient persons in custody on sworn informations to warrant such a measure. He was happy to say that he had not to lay before the House any cases in which juries had shrunk from the performance of their duties. What might be the case hereafter he could not say; but judging from the past, he believed there would be no reluctance in witnesses to give evidence, or in jurors to convict upon that evidence. He, therefore, did not ask the House to create any new or extraordinary tribunals; for he was convinced that, by the ordinary law, offenders might be brought to prompt trial, conviction, and punishment.

Her Majesty's Ministers had therefore determined to introduce a bill, not applicable, indeed, to the whole of Ireland, but applicable to all such districts of it as the Lord-Lieutenant upon his discretion should proclaim disturbed.

The first clause of that bill would give power to the Lord-Lieutenant, with the consent of his Privy Council, wherever, in his opinion, it might be necessary to repress crime and outrage, to issue a proclamation that the powers of this act should be applied to that district.

The next clause would authorize the Lord-Lieutenant to proclaim the provisions of this act to be necessary in any county or city, barony, or half barony, or in any district of less extent.

Another clause would provide that copies of the proclamation should be posted in the proclaimed district with an abstract of the provisions of this act.

The Lord-Lieutenant would also be empowered to increase the constabulary force of any district to any extent which he might think fit out of the reserved force at Dublin, which would be increased from 400 to 600 men. The increased force sent into a disturbed district would be under the same control as the ordinary constabulary. It would be paid, in the first instance, out of the consolidated fund, but, ultimately, out of the district which it was sent to protect.

He next described the police regulations which he intended to introduce for the purpose of restraining the use of firearms by those who had shown themselves unworthy to exercise the privilege which had been given them to carry them. The first provision upon this point would be a general prohibition within a proclaimed district, from a day mentioned in the proclamation, on all persons, with some exceptions, to carry or retain in the district specified, elsewhere than in their own houses, any firearms; and any person carrying arms after proclamation made would be guilty of misdemeanour, and would be liable to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three years. The exceptions—for this disarming would not be universal—would include all justices of peace in the district, all persons in the army, navy, revenue, coast-guard, police or constabulary, all special constables, and all parties licensed to kill game, or licensed as he should hereafter mention. It had been thought that there were cases where the exceptions should be carried further, as, for instance, the cases of the Poor-law guardians and the poor-rate collectors, who had recently become the object of attack to these secret conspirators. The Government had therefore deemed it right to place under the discretion of the Lord-Lieutenant, and not under that of the magistrates, the power of granting licenses to individuals to carry arms for their own defence.

Another clause of the bill would give the power to apprehend all parties carrying arms against its provisions, and to search all persons suspected of so carrying them, and of taking their arms away from them in case they were found, and of forfeiting them at once to the Crown. He showed that if this had been the law at present the life of Major Mahon might have been saved, and his assassins, who had been lurking all the day round the place where he was subsequently murdered, might have been taken into custody.

The provisions of the bill, as far as he had now described

them, did not extend to parties retaining arms in their own houses. Arms had been obtained to defend private houses against nocturnal attacks; but, at the same time, it was evident that the indiscriminate possession of arms in private houses within proclaimed districts could not be allowed. He therefore proposed to give to the Lord-Lieutenant power to issue a notice calling upon all persons in a proclaimed district, not included within the enumerated exceptions, and not licensed to carry arms, to deliver them up by a day named in the notice at the nearest police station or other place therein mentioned. All persons knowingly retaining arms in their houses after such a notice would be guilty of a misdemeanour; and the Lord-Lieutenant, under his own warrant, or the warrant of his Secretary, might order in the daytime a search for arms, to be made in any house in the district, and the seizure of any arms found therein, and their forfeiture to the Crown.

After describing in detail certain minor clauses of the bill, he stated that he had forgotten to mention one clause which he deemed very important. He proposed that the justices and constables of any districts in which a murder was committed should be empowered to call on all males between the ages of sixteen and sixty to assist in the pursuit of the murderers; and further he proposed, that Parliament should enact that it should be the duty of all persons so called upon to assist in the pursuit of such offenders, and that any one refusing to assist should be deemed guilty of a misdemeanour and be liable to be imprisoned with or without hard labour for any term not exceeding two years.

He hoped that no objection would be made to lay on the table this bill, which was framed rather with a view of preventing the perpetration of crime than of subjecting a whole people to a privation of the ordinary privileges of the law. He concluded a speech which lasted for more than two hours and a half, by moving, amid loud cheers, for leave to bring in his bill.

Mr. J. O'CONNELL had been agreeably disappointed by the bill which Sir G. GREY had just brought in, for from the accounts which had been very ripe out of doors, he had expected a much severer measure. He would not, however, pledge himself to the acceptance of it, but there was in his opinion no reason for opposing its introduction. When such outrages were perpetrated in Ireland, it was a grave step to incur the responsibility of objecting to such a bill in its first stage. He hoped that the Government would give the Irish members time to send the bill to their country, and to obtain the opinion of their constituents upon it before its second reading. He lamented that Sir G. GREY had not said one word on the crimes of the rich whilst he was dwelling at such length on the crimes of the poor. He held in his hand a long list of the provocations to crime given by the landlords of Ireland; and he would bring them under the notice of the House if the Government did not introduce at an early period a bill for amending the relations between landlord and tenant, and pass it through Parliament with the same speed as their Coercion Bill. He should give every opposition to this measure in its future stages, unless some progress were made with a Landlord and Tenant Bill, which was the only mode of eradicating the causes which led to these agrarian outrages.

Mr. F. O'CONNOR was placed in a position of great difficulty after the humble adulation which had just been offered to Ministers by Mr. J. O'Connell. He was, however, determined to oppose this bill, even in its first stage, because he recognised in it more cruelty than any which it was intended to repress. If he stood alone, he would divide against this measure in every stage of it.

Mr. HORSMAN contended that the prevalence of crime and outrage was not a sufficient ground for supporting this bill, for crime and outrage were as familiar to the ears of hon. members as Coercion Bills were to their memories. Sir R. Peel had been driven from the Government because he had asked for those very powers which Sir G. Grey now asked for his successors; and that, because the House of Commons then wished to give a deathblow to the coercive system. That was in 1846. Why should the House of Commons retrace its steps in 1847?

Mr. W. T. FAGAN stated the reasons why he was coerced to go out with Mr. Feargus O'Connor, as that gentleman was determined to divide against the bill.

Lord JOCELYN regretted that this measure was not of a more stringent character.

Mr. P. SCROPE had hitherto opposed all coercive measures for Ireland, but should not oppose the present bill, for it was milder than he had expected. He believed, however, that it was worthless for the object which it aimed at—the security of life and property in Ireland.

Sir R. PEEL could not resist the force of the appeals which Sir G. Grey had made to him. Sir G. Grey had fortified his statements with so many horrible details of crime as to leave no doubt that it was the duty of Parliament at once to arrest the progress of one of the most sanguinary tyrannies which had ever existed in the civilized world. He could not, he repeated, resist the force of the appeal just made to the house, because it was precisely the same appeal which he had himself made to it three years ago. He agreed that measures of this kind were no remedies for social evils; but when he was told that there was a secret conspiracy for the destruction of human life, that was such a scandal that no minor considerations should prevent him from assenting to this measure. He would not postpone the consideration of it until he had the remedial propositions before him. He would not enter into parley with the assassin; for it was our duty without reference to ulterior measures to paralyze his arm at once. He then adverted to the consequences which were likely to ensue from adopting schemes of emigration, from passing a new Landlord and Tenant Act, and from enacting various other measures for Ireland, with the view of showing that any one who expected immediate relief from permanent measures took too sanguine a view of the power of legislation; and after dwelling for some time on those subjects, referred to the remark of one of the Irish members, that reparation was due to him (Sir R. Peel) for having been turned out on a measure of coercion. Now, the best reparation that could be made to the last, was to assist the present Government in passing this law. He spoke not of reparation in a party sense; for he disclaimed any wish to triumph over the present administration, and the prosperity of Ireland was his main consideration. He then entered into an investigation of some of the details of the bill, and in-

timated his opinion that it would be better to have a measure regulating the possession of arms throughout the whole of Ireland, than a fragment of a bill, enabling the Lord-Lieutenant to disarm the inhabitants of certain disturbed districts. He also recommended the institution of a detective police in Ireland, and impressed upon Government the necessity of giving a valid protection to the witnesses whom it might be called upon to summon into the courts of the law.

Mr. MAURICE O'CONNELL would not offer any active opposition to this bill, because it trenches so little on the constitution.

After a few words from Mr. O'CALLAGHAN, Mr. D'ISRAELI explained that the long delay in bringing in the Arms Bill proposed under Sir R. Peel's administration had induced him and his friends to oppose it. He considered it much to the credit of the present Government, that being convinced of the necessity for a coercion bill they had brought it in at so early a period of the session. If their bill were not sufficiently stringent, on them the responsibility rested, and it was not a light one. He was glad to hear that an addition of 200 constables was sufficient to secure the safety of Ireland.

Sir G. GREY expressed his satisfaction at the tone and temper with which this bill had been received, and stated that the duration of it would be till the 31st of December, 1849, and to the end of the next session of Parliament. He informed Sir R. Peel that a detective police had been in the contemplation of the late Lord Besborough, and was now carried on under the auspices of Lord Clarendon. He concluded his reply by stating, that if crime and outrage should continue in Ireland, the Government would not shrink from again coming to Parliament for fresh powers to protect the lives of her Majesty's faithful subjects.

Mr. WAKLEY said that Mr. F. O'CONNOR's intention to divide the House would place many members, and himself among the rest, in a painful position. He should, therefore, move as an amendment to the original motion, "That it is not just to enact any bill of a coercive character for Ireland without enacting other bills for its relief."

Mr. BROTHERTON had opposed every coercion bill that had been brought into Parliament in his time; but he had such confidence in Lord John Russell and the Earl of Clarendon that he should support the present measure.

Mr. REYNOLDS proposed the adjournment of the debate, but afterwards gave way in compliance to a wish expressed by Lord J. Russell.

Mr. M. J. O'CONNELL recommended Mr. Wakley to follow the example of Mr. Reynolds, but Mr. Wakley persisted in pressing his amendment.

The House then divided, when the numbers were—

For the amendment	18
Against it	224
Majority	206
The House again divided on the original motion, when the numbers were—	
Ayes	233
Noes	20
Majority in its favour	213

Leave was then given to bring in the bill, and the House adjourned.

#### MISCELLANEOUS.

**THE BANK CHARTER ACT.**—In the House of Lords, On Thursday, Lord STANLEY gave notice of a motion for a Select Committee of Peers on the Bank Charter Act; but Lord GREY stating that the Marquis of Lansdowne intended to make a similar motion, Lord STANLEY withdrew his notice.

**EDINBURGH ELECTION.**—On Thursday, the SPEAKER read a letter from Mr. Charles Cowan, stating that previous to his election he had taken part in a contract with her Majesty's Stationery Office; and though he no longer held that contract, he was advised that he should make himself liable to penalties if he were to take the oaths and his seat for Edinburgh: this he declined to do.

**CATHOLIC DISABILITIES.**—On Thursday, Mr. ANSTAY obtained leave to bring in a bill to amend the law relating to Roman Catholic Charities; also another bill for the further repeal of penal enactments against Roman Catholics on account of their religion. Sir GEORGE GREY did not oppose the introduction of the former bill, but hinted at "difficulties." Sir ROBERT INGLIS threatened determined opposition.

**JEWISH DISABILITIES.**—Lord JOHN RUSSELL gave notice, on Thursday, that on that day fortnight he should move for leave to bring in a bill for the relief of her Majesty's Jewish subjects from civil disabilities.

**EXCISE LAWS.**—In reply to Mr. HUME, on Thursday, Sir CHARLES WOOD said that it was his hope—he would not absolutely say his intention, but he might almost say it was his intention—to introduce a measure for the purpose of removing all Excise restrictions which could be considered to have an objectionable bearing upon trade.

**MR. STEPHEN.**—On Wednesday, Mr. ANSTAY adverted to the rumoured resignation of Mr. Stephen, Under-Secretary in the Colonial Office: he observed that Mr. Merivale had been gazetted as Mr. Stephen's successor, but Mr. Stephen's resignation had not been formally announced. Lord JOHN RUSSELL begged to inform the honourable Member, that Mr. Stephen had obtained leave of absence, on the ground of ill health; and that Mr. Merivale had merely been appointed Assistant Under-Secretary.

On Friday evening, in reply to Dr. BOWRING, Mr. SHELL stated that the two-shilling pieces would be ready for circulation in a few days.

Sir JOHN PAKINGTON made a motion to give Orders of the Day precedence over Motions till the Christmas holidays, in order to the better despatch of public business: but the motion meeting with some opposition, it was withdrawn.

**PRIVATE BUSINESS.**—Mr. LABOUCHERE, on Friday, moved the appointment of a select committee, to consider whether any and what improvement can be adopted in the mode of conducting private business. The motion, which was seconded by Mr. HUME, after some remarks from Mr. THORNLEY, and other hon.



gentlemen, was agreed to, and the committee appointed.

**PUNISHMENT OF DEATH.**—Mr. EWART has renewed his motion of last session for the total abolition of the punishment of death.

**SCOTCH ENTAILS.**—Sir G. GREY, in reply to Mr. B. COCHRANE, stated that a bill relating to Scotch Entails was in an advanced state, and would no doubt be brought forward by the Lord-Advocate at an early period.

**PETITIONS.**—Amongst the members of the new House who have been petitioned against are Mr. Heald, M.P. for Stockport; Mr. David Urquhart (Lord Palmerston's friend) and Mr. Sidney, M.P.'s for the immaculate borough of Stafford; the Hon. G. Berkeley, M.P. for West Gloucestershire; and Mr. John Reynolds, M.P. for the city of Dublin.

**JEWISH DISABILITIES.**—The University of Cambridge have prepared a petition to Parliament against the removal of the disabilities under which the Jews at present labour, in which they assume that we are exclusively a "Christian nation," and that no "Jews, Turks, infidels, or heretics, are suffered to dwell in the land, or allowed to possess rights and privileges as subjects!" On Wednesday evening, Sir ROBERT INGLIS presented a petition to the House of Commons from the clergy of the diocese of York against any measure for removing the disabilities under which the Jews at present labour, and against their admission into Parliament. The same hon. baronet presented similar petitions from Llandaff and Rochester, as well as from the incumbent and congregation of St. Martin's, Liverpool. On the same evening Dr. BOWRING presented a petition from certain Unitarian Christians, praying for the removal of Jewish disabilities; and Lord JOHN RUSSELL presented a petition from the English Presbyterians resident in Stockport, in the county of Chester, and other places, stating that they objected to the laws which exclude Jews from Parliament, and praying that the Legislature would remove that last barrier of intolerance, and admit the Jews to all the privileges of Parliament, when returned to that House by the free voice of the country.

During the present session the House of Commons is to meet on Wednesdays at twelve o'clock, and adjourn at six.

**SLAVE TRADE.**—Mr. Hutt is, on an early day, to move for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the operation of the existing system for the suppression of the slave trade.

**RAJAH OF SATTARA.**—Mr. Hume, on Thursday week, will move that the additional evidence laid before Parliament justifies further inquiry into the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara.

**HEALTH OF TOWNS.**—On Monday Mr. BAINES inquired whether Government intended to bring in any general measure on this subject? Lord MORPETH replied that Government entertained a hope of being able to introduce a measure for the improvement of the health of towns on an early day on the re-assembling of Parliament after the Christmas recess. Dr. BOWRING asked whether the metropolis would be included in such bill? Lord MORPETH would rather not answer that question at present [hear, and a laugh].

**SUPPLY.**—On the motion of Lord JOHN RUSSELL, the House went into Committee of Supply for a short time on Monday. Mr. J. PARKER moved the usual formal vote, that a supply be granted to her Majesty. Mr. HUME inquired whether it was the intention of her Majesty's Government to propose the appointment of a committee to consider the subject of the general taxation of the country in all its branches, with the view of ascertaining if the taxes could not be raised in a manner that should be less troublesome and less expensive to the country than under the present system. Lord J. RUSSELL said it was not intended by Government to propose any committee, either on the subject of general taxation, or on the whole expenditure of the country. It was, however, intended to propose a committee upon the subject of the miscellaneous estimates, agreeably to what he had stated last session. Mr. HUME: then it would become his duty to submit to the House the propriety of appointing a committee for the purpose he had suggested. Lord J. RUSSELL would in that case propose his motion as an amendment to that of the hon. gentleman. The vote was then agreed to, and the House resumed.

**LAW REFORM (ISLE OF MAN).**—Dr. BOWRING wished to know whether it was the intention of Government to issue a commission with a view to the reform of the civil and criminal judicature of the Isle of Man? Sir G. GREY: Looking at the result of the commission which had been appointed two years ago to make an inquiry as to the administration of the civil law in the Channel Islands, and from whom no report had yet been received, he was but little inclined to recommend such a course. Nevertheless, if sufficient grounds were shown for doing so he should not be indisposed to cause some inquiry to be made.

## GLEANINGS.

The *Times* describes Lord Stanley as a schoolboy developed in the most magnificent proportions.

On Tuesday night, Mr. Feargus O'Connor threatened to sit, stand, and sleep in the House of Commons, until Ireland obtained justice. Very likely. Sleepiness is a common complaint among honourable members.

The Church Pastoral Aid Society boasts of having converted "three Chartists, and one of them a leader." We did not know before that the society was a political body.

The *Literary Gazette* states that M. Minas, a learned Greek, has discovered a work of Plato—a treatise on the human race, which has hitherto escaped the researches of the learned.

It is reported that the Queen of Spain is in a condition which promises an heir to the Spanish throne.

Mr. John Collins, the well-known Chartist leader, was last week elected a town-councillor of Birmingham.

**AN ACCOMMODATING BEGGAR.**—"Have you any cold victuals?" said a little urchin to a young lady, who opened

the door in obedience to his rap. "Oh, no," she replied jocosely, "they are all hot." "Then I will wait till they are cold."

*Galvani* states that at Cherbourg, a few days ago, the town-crier proclaimed the following:—"Notice to young girls! Four young carpenters, who have arrived from Havre, and are employed at the military port, being tired of living a single life, wish to get married. To see them, apply at M. Soin's."

The people of Arbroath, 16,000 in number, spend £14,000 a year on whisky, and as much more on other spirits, wines, and malt liquors!

Lord Willoughby de Eresby has established a reading-room at Spilsby, for the benefit of his tenants, furnished at his lordship's expense.

A remarkable undertaking is in progress in Sweden, that of lowering the waters of the great lake of Oieren twelve feet, which has become necessary in consequence of the construction of a railway from Stockholm to Gothenburg. The work is done exclusively by soldiers.

On Tuesday the Queen's speech was telegraphed to the country towns at the rate of 430 words in an hour. Thus, in Edinburgh, the last sentence of the speech was received about two hours after its delivery.

The Duke of Sutherland, renouncing the system bequeathed to him by his predecessors, has determined to break down the huge farms of Sutherlandshire as the leases fall in, and to allow no man to hold a farm on his estates who is not resident.

**IMPORTANT RUMOUR.**—The *United Service Gazette* says, "rumour is again afloat, that aiguillettes are to be brought into use." And the same journal states, as a positive fact, that the Dragoon Guards are to have their tails cut off.

A starch factory in Lapeer county, Michigan, U.S., consumes 200,000 bushels of potatoes annually. What a waste of food, says the *Independent Democrat*, just to make shirt collars stick up!

**STATISTICS OF OUR TAXATION.**—Every pound sterling, or 20s. raised in taxes in the country, it is computed is thus divided:—Army and navy, 6s. 2d.; civil list, including Queen, ministers, judges, sinecures, &c., 10d.; interest on the national debt, 13s.

For some days, says the *Greenock Advertiser*, the Argyll and Dumbarton mountains have had on a snowy mantle, extending nearly to their base.

**TO PREVENT CHILDREN'S CLOTHES TAKING FIRE.**—As the time of year has arrived when many lamentable accidents, with loss of life, occur from fire, we remind our readers, that for the preservation of children from that calamity, their clothes after washing should be rinsed in water in which a small quantity of saltpetre (nitre) was dissolved. This improves the appearance, and renders linen and cotton garments proof against blaze. The same plan should be adopted with window and bed curtains.

"Drink-water," says the *Pharmaceutical Times*, "to be really wholesome, must contain, besides atmospheric air, a certain proportion of carbonic acid gas; distilled water, rain-water, and melted snow, are, therefore, properly speaking, unfit for drink."

Our private accounts from Munich, says the *Post*, state that Lola Montes suffers from a pulmonary complaint, which would compel her to go to south Italy, but it was not decided whether his majesty would or would not accompany her!

The *Scottish Press* says:—"We have no doubt, that by the 1st of January, 1848, passengers will be enabled to pass from Edinburgh and Glasgow to London (by the Caledonian Railway), without changing their carriages."

**LOSS OF "THIRDLY."**—The Rev. Mr. —, minister of —, had a custom of writing the heads of his discourse on small slips of paper, which he placed on the Bible before him, to be used in succession. One day, when he was explaining the second head, he got a little warm in the harness, and came down with such a thump upon the Bible with his hand, that the ensuing slip fell over the edge of the pulpit, though unperceived by himself. On reaching the end of his second head, he looked down for the third slip; but alas, it was not to be found. "Thirdly," he cried, looking round him with great anxiety. After a little pause, "Thirdly," again he exclaimed; but still no Thirdly appeared. "Thirdly, I say, my brethren," pursued the bewildered clergyman; but not another word could he utter. At this point, while the congregation were partly sympathizing in his distress, and partly rejoicing in such a decisive instance of the impropriety of using notes in preaching—which has always been an unpopular thing in the Scotch clergy—an old woman rose up, and thus addressed the preacher:—"If I'm no mista'en, sir, I saw Thirdly flee out at the east window a quarter of an hour syne." It is impossible for any but a Scotchman to conceive how much this account of the loss of Thirdly was relished by that part of the congregation which condemned the use of notes.—*Chamber's Scottish Jest Book.*

The Earl of Dartmouth has built, at his own expense, public baths for the use of the people of Westbromwich. These baths consist of four private apartments, besides a dwelling-house for the bath-master.

**EXTRAORDINARY SHEEP.**—WONDERFUL FREAK OF NATURE.—An animal of the rarest kind is about to be exhibited in the metropolis, having no less than five legs and six feet. It has a double row of teats, is eleven months old, and in perfect health.

**THE ELECTRIC TELEGRAPH.**—It is a curious fact, yet to be explained, that the electric telegraph will not work in the Summit tunnel of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway. This tunnel was one of the severest pieces of boring that has been executed, and is the longest of English tunnels, not excepting that of Box on the Great Western.

## BIRTHS.

Nov. 21, at Alverthorpe-hall, Wakefield, the wife of GEORGE SANDARS, Esq., M.P., of a daughter. The mother is since dead.

Nov. 27, at Lower Clapton, Mrs. SAMUEL MORLEY, of a son.

## MARRIAGES.

Nov. 10, at Union Chapel, Aldbro', Suffolk, by the minister, Mr. J. Matthews, Mr. J. T. HUNT, of Norwich, to Miss CATHERINE E. WAINWRIGHT, daughter of Mr. W. Wainwright, of Hazlewood-hall, near Aldbro'.

Nov. 19, at Church-lane Chapel, Banbury, Oxon, by Mr. J. Lewis, minister, GEORGE SMITH, of Great Bourton, to MARY FROST, of the same place.

Nov. 21, at Church-lane Chapel, Banbury, by Mr. J. Lewis, minister, WILLIAM GUNN to ELIZABETH JACOBS.

Nov. 22, at Whaddon Chapel, by Mr. W. Selbie, minister, Mr. WILLIAM CAPPELL to Miss JANE LEE, both of Whaddon.

Nov. 24, at Nicholas Chapel, Ipswich, by Mr. J. Whitty, minister of the place, Mr. JAMES LYON, of Hadleigh, minister, to SARAH, third daughter of the late Mr. E. HAMMOND, of Wickham Bishops, Essex.

Nov. 25, in the Countess of Huntingdon's Chapel, Rochdale, by the pastor, Mr. C. E. LEWIS, Mr. JOHN COTTERALL to Miss MARY ANN GREENWOOD.

## DEATHS.

Aug. 5, by fever, Mr. WILLIAM JAMESON, missionary at Creek Town, Old Calabar. Mr. Jameson was the son of the late Mr. Jameson, of the United Secession Church, Methven, and the grandson of the late Dr. Pringle, Perth. He laboured for ten years, with great assiduity and success, as the missionary agent of the Rose-street Congregational Missionary Society, Edinburgh, at Goshen, in the island of Jamaica. Wishing to devote himself to the cause of the evangelisation of degraded Africa, he offered his services to the Mission Board of the United Secession, now part of the United Presbyterian Church, and was at once accepted.

Nov. 16, at his residence, Berlin, Mr. WARNER BRNO, father of Mr. John Berg, of Tewkesbury, minister.

Nov. 21, in the 46th year of her age, SARAH, the wife of Mr. J. C. DONALD, Methodist New Connexion minister, Hull.

Nov. 22, at his residence, Lark Hall-rise, Clapham, in his 56th year, Mr. RICHARD SMITH, of her Majesty's Office of Stamps and Taxes, Somerset House.

Nov. 23, at Brencley, after many months' severe affliction, Mr. THOMAS GLADWISH, aged 60, for more than thirty years the faithful and esteemed minister of the United Baptist churches of Matfield-green, Brencley, and Lamberhurst, Kent, leaving his disconsolate widow totally unprovided for.

Nov. 23, at Newark, in her 46th year, AMY HENRIE, or Whwasighishgookway, wife of Maun-gwas Daus, chief of the Chippeway nation, who was lately exhibiting in Leeds.

Nov. 24, in the 70th year of his age, JOSHUA FIELDING, Esq., of Waterside, Todmorden.

Nov. 25, after a few hours' illness, SARAH, wife of T. S. JAMES, Esq., solicitor, Birmingham. Thus terminated a brief union of little more than three months' duration.

Nov. 26, at 2, Manor Villas, Upper Holloway, Miss AUGUSTA MAIR.

Nov. 26, aged 23, of consumption, Mr. W. B. WESTCOTT, eldest son of Mr. W. J. Westcott, of Murray-street, Hoxton. His end was peace.

Nov. 28, of inflammation, aged 2 years, MARY, the youngest daughter of Mr. IVES, of Paternoster-row.

## TRADE AND COMMERCE.

Friday, November 26.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85:—

Ebenezer Chapel, Bradford, Yorkshire.

Hanover Chapel, Toxteth-park, Lancashire.

## BANKRUPTS.

ASH, HENRY, HERRLEIN, GUSTAVUS, and ASH, HENRY CLARKE, Birmingham, ironmongers, December 4 and 30; solicitors, Mr. J. Ivimey, Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. E. Wright, Birmingham.

BADOCK, JAMES, East Hiley, draper, December 3, January 5; solicitor, Mr. G. Helder, Great James-street, Bedford-row.

BAINES, JAMES, 176, Whitechapel-road, and 56, Smith-street, Stepney, baker, December 9, January 13; solicitors, Messrs. Jenkinson and Co., 29, Lombard-street, City.

BLACKBURN, JOHN, Liverpool, tailor, December 17, January 5; solicitors, Messrs. Reed and Co., Friday-street; Messrs. Sale and Co., Manchester; and Mr. H. Jenkins, jun., Liverpool.

BOUCHER, JOSEPH, late of Birmingham, but now of Bridgnorth, draper, December 14, January 11; solicitors, Mr. H. Weeks, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

CAPEL, JOHN, 25, Bouverie-street, Fleet-street, coal merchant, December 3, January 5; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers.

CARTER, WILLIAM, Liverpool, druggist, December 7 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Knightly and Co., Chancery-lane, London; and Mr. Holden, Liverpool.

COSSINS, HENRY DYER, Ilminster, miller, December 7 and 30; solicitors, Mr. C. J. Brown, Ilminster; Mr. J. Stogdon, Exeter; and Messrs. Rickards and Walker, 29, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

CUSSE, WILLIAM, Christchurch, grocer, December 3, January 5; solicitors, Mr. Sanger, Temple; and Mr. Tanner, Christchurch.

FALKNER, JOHN BANNISTER, and FADIAN, BENTHAM, 73, Old Broad-street, City, merchants, December 1, January 6; solicitor, Mr. Peddell, Cheapside.

FLOOD, CHRISTOPHER SAMUEL, and LOTT, HARRY BUCKLAND, Honiton, bankers, December 13, January 30; solicitor, Mr. J. Gidley, Exeter, and Mr. R. Raven, 2, King's Bench-walk, Temple, London.

FLY, WILLIAM, FROST, DANIEL, and MATHERSON, DONALD OLIVER, Swaffham, railway contractors, December 7, January 11; solicitors, Messrs. Lawrance and Plews, Old Jewry-chambers; and Mr. W. P. Pillars, Swaffham.

GARDINER, THOMAS, Holt, Worcestershire, hotel keeper, December 14, January 11; solicitors, Mr. Jones, Worcester; and Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

GARLAND, FRANCIS, North Shields, tailor, December 7, January 13; solicitors, Messrs. Dickson and Overbury, 4, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry.

HANDSCOMB, SAMUEL, and HANDSCOMB, EBENEZER, Woburn, dealers in watches, December 10, January 13; solicitor, Mr. De Medina, Crosby-hall-chambers.

HOBBS, SAMUEL, Camberwell-green, cook, December 9, January 13; solicitors, Messrs. Bromley and Aldridge, 1, South-square, Gray's-inn.

HUDSON, JAMES, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, dealer in marine stores, December 6, January 7; solicitors, Mr. J. T. Hoyle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Crosby and Compton, 3, Church-court, Old Jewry, London.

IMBRY, ROBERT, East Jarrow, alkali manufacturer, December 9, January 11; solicitors, Mr. W. L. Harle, Newcastle-upon-Tyne; and Messrs. Chisholme and Co., 64, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

LAWTON, JAMES, Heywood within Heap, grocer, December 7 and 28; solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co., 20, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Messrs. T. A. and J. Grundy, Bury.

RICHMOND, JAMES ABRAHAM, 44, Frederick-place, Hampstead-road, brewer, December 9, January 11; solicitors, Messrs. Miller and Horn, 78, King William-street.

RIOG, SIMON, Manchester and Salford, cotton spinner, December 8, January 3; solicitors, Mr. G. Bower, Tokenhouse-yard, London; Mr. W. Joynton, Manchester; and Mr. W. Foster, Manchester.

SAMUEL, LYON, 13, Bury-street, St. Mary Axe, silversmith, December 10, January 12; solicitor, Mr. Sidney, Finsbury-circus.

THOMPSON, JONATHAN, Tamworth, bookseller, December 4 and 30; solicitors, Messrs. Nevill and Sons, Tamworth; and Mr. T. Hodgson, Birmingham.

WILLIAMS, THOMAS, Coventry, ribbon manufacturer, December 8 and 29; solicitors, Messrs. Troughton and Lea, Coventry; and Messrs. Austen and Hobson, Raymond-buildings, London.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTRATIONS.

BALLANTYNE and HUGHES, Edinburgh, printers, December 2 and 24.

DICK, JOHN and Co., Glasgow, commission merchants, December 3 and 34.

DODDS, ROBERT, Kilmknowe, railway contractor, December 2 and 22.

KEY, GEORGE, Dundee, merchant, December 2 and 23.

MILLER, JAMES, Edinburgh, machine maker, November 30, December 21.

MOODY, ANDREW, Glasgow, merchant, December 3 and 31.

THOMPSON, ANDREW, sen., Glasgow, teacher of music, December 2 and 22.

YOUNG, BROTHERS, and Co., Glasgow, manufacturers, December 2 and 22.

YOUNG, JAMES, Glasgow, commission merchant, December 2 and 22.

YULE, JOHN, jun., Edinburgh, writer to the signet, December 2 and 22.

## DIVIDENDS DECLARED.

James Edmund Pye, 4, Berkeley-square, milliner, first div. of 8s.; at 12, Birchin-lane, November 29, and two following Mondays—John Edward Green, 46, Whitecross-street, Cripplegate, house agent, third div. of 1s. 8d.; at 12, Birchin-lane, November 29, and two following Mondays—Henry Lewis Davis, Ludgate-hill, dealer in glass, first div. of 2s.; at 12, Birchin-lane, November 29, and two following Mondays—Charles Burrows, and John Gliddon, Plymouth, beer brewers, final div. of 3s. 5d. on the separate estate of Charles Burrows; and on the joint estate, first div. of 8s.; at Paul-street, Exeter, any day after November 30—Joseph Carne, jun., Falmouth, grocer, further div. of 1s. 6d.; at Paul-street, Exeter, any day after November 30—Joseph Smith, Ashton-in-Mackerfield, cotton spinner, first div. of 1s. 6d.; at 11, Eldon-chambers, Liverpool, any Thursday—George Bagnall, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, music seller, first div. of 3s.; at 57, Grey-street, Newcastle, any Saturday—Robert Selby, Burleigh-street, Strand, wine merchant, first div. of 14s.; at 25, Coleman-street, any Wednesday—Charles Richard Bewlay, Leamington Priors, grocer, first div. of 7s. 9d.; at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday.



Tuesday, Nov. 30.

The following buildings are certified as places duly registered for solemnizing marriages, pursuant to an Act of the 6th and 7th William IV., c. 85.—  
The Methodist Meeting-house, at Reeth, Yorkshire.  
The Bethesda Baptist Chapel, Jamaica-row, Bermondsey.

## BANKRUPTCY ANNULLED.

GEORGE WILLIAM JONES, Barnes, Surrey; Birch-lane, City; and Cheltenham, shoe manufacturer.

## BANKRUPTCY.

BENSUSAN, MENAHEM LEVY, BENSUSAN, SAMUEL LEVY, BENSUSAN, JACOB LEVY, and BENSUSAN, JOSHUA LEVY, 6, Magdalen-row, Great Prescot-street, Goodman's-fields, merchants, December 14, January 11: solicitors, Messrs. Rixon and Sons, King William-street.

BROMLEY, THOMAS, Leighton Buzzard, Bedfordshire, grocer, December 8, January 13: solicitor, Mr. J. Edwards, 61, Nelson-square, Blackfriars-road.

COLQUHOUN, GEORGE DANIEL, Liverpool, chemist, December 14, January 3: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple, London; and Mr. Snowball, Liverpool.

COWELL, GEORGE, Blackford-bridge, Lancashire, calico printer, December 6, January 4: solicitors, Messrs. Clarke and Co., Lincoln's-inn-fields, London; and Messrs. T. Alfred and J. Grundy, Bury.

CRESWELL, THOMAS, Twynning, Gloucestershire, butcher, December 13, January 13: solicitors, Mr. Ball, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. Spronle and Moore, Tewkesbury.

DRAPER, WILLIAM, Basingstoke, coach maker, December 9, January 20: solicitors, Messrs. Johnson and Co., Temple; and Messrs. Lamb and Brooks, Basingstoke.

EVANS, OWEN, Grove-lane, Camberwell, surgeon, December 11, January 14: solicitors, Messrs. Borradaile and Co., King's Arms-yard, Coleman-street.

EXLEY, JAMES, Boothfroyd, Yorkshire, blanket manufacturer, December 11, January 8: solicitors, Mr. Brodribb, Child's-place, London; Mr. Scholes, Dewsbury; and Messrs. Harle and Clarke, Leeds.

FLICK, WILLIAM, 5, Out-lane, City, and 8, Trafalgar-terrace, Mortimer-road, De Beauvoir-square, hosiery, December 15, January 13: solicitor, Mr. Godsell, Furnival's-inn, Holborn.

FLITCH, JOHN JACOB, Newcastle-upon-Tyne, leather dresser, December 9, January 18: solicitors, Messrs. T. and W. Chater, Newcastle; and Messrs. Bell and Co., Bow Church-yard, London.

FRANKLIN, LEWIS, 5, Well-street, Wellclose-square, rag merchant, December 10, January 12: solicitors, Messrs. Greville and Co., Lombard-street.

GALES, THOMAS, Ford, Durham, ship builder, December 13, January 11: solicitors, Messrs. Maples and Co., 6, Frederick's-place, Old Jewry, London; and Messrs. Wright, Sunderland.

GOWER, ROBERT FREDERICK, jun., 4, New Broad-street, City, merchant, December 10, January 11: solicitors, Messrs. Crowder and Maynard, Coleman-street.

GRIBBLE, WILLIAM, 27, Boston-street, Dorset-square, builder, December 7, January 11: solicitor, Mr. J. Iremey, 26, Chancery-lane.

JONES, GEORGE JUBILEE, Bristol, builder, December 13, January 18: solicitors, Messrs. Jones and Co., Crosby-square, London; and Messrs. Peters and Abbott, Bristol.

LEE, EDWARD, Shrewsbury, ironmonger, December 14, January 11: solicitors, Messrs. Wace, Shrewsbury; and Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham.

MACKENZIE, NEIL, 77, Newgate-street, fringe manufacturer, December 9, January 17: solicitor, Mr. Bull, Ely-place.

M'NAUGHT, WILLIAM, Parson's-mead, Surrey, draper, December 10, January 12: solicitor, Mr. Catlin, Ely-place.

NOLLE, JOHN, Liverpool, flour dealer, December 15, January 3: solicitors, Messrs. Cornthwaite and Co., Old Jewry-chambers, London; and Mr. Pemberton, Liverpool.

PAWSON, RICHARD DALBY, Leeds, apothecary, December 20, January 27: solicitors, Messrs. Williamson and Co., Great James-street, London; and Messrs. Bond and Barwick, Leeds.

ROBINSON, JOHN, Birmingham, cut nail manufacturer, December 14, January 11: solicitor, Mr. E. Wright, Birmingham.

ROUGEMONT, GEORGE, Broad-street-buildings, merchant, December 9, January 25: solicitors, Messrs. Peile and Son, Great Winchester-street.

STREET, SAMUEL, Bedford, draper, December 6, January 17: solicitors, Messrs. Sole and Turner, Aldermanbury.

THACKER, WILLIAM, Birmingham, licensed victualler, December 11, January 8: solicitors, Mr. J. Smith, Birmingham; and Mr. Weekes, Cook's-court, Lincoln's-inn-fields, London.

WALKER, HENRY HARRISON, Manchester, calico printer, December 16 and 31: solicitors, Messrs. Gregory and Co., 1, Bedford-row, London; and Messrs. J. B. Whitworth, Manchester.

## SCOTCH SEQUESTERATIONS.

GALBREATH, ARCHIBALD, and CARSWELL, ALEXANDER GLASGOW, Glasgow, ship brokers, December 6, January 3.

HAY, GEORGE, Dufftown, merchant, December 6 and 27.

HILL, DAVID, Edinburgh, boot maker, December 8 and 29.

KING, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, grocer, December 5 and 27.

MITCHELL, ALEXANDER, Glasgow, clock maker, December 3 and 24.

REID, ANDREW, Glasgow, wright, December 7 and 28.

RICHARD, SAMUEL, Edinburgh, builder, December 3 and 24.

## DIVIDENDS.

Boyd and Harmer, Spital-square, silk manufacturer, first div. of 10s.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, November 27, and two following Saturdays—Henry Sydney Brazier, Oxford, tailor, first div. of 8s. 6d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, November 20, and three following Saturdays—John Barwise, St. Martin's-lane, first div. of 2s. 6d.; at 12, Abchurch-lane, November 20, and three following Saturdays—John Radbone, Alcester, broker, first and second div. of 1s. 4d. and 2d.; at 13, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—William Leather, London-wall, warehouseman, first div. of 2s. 10d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—John Lockwood, Upper Baker-street, builder, first div. of 2d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Elizabeth Smith Dykes, Romford, basket maker, first div. of 5s. 6d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, London, any Saturday—Thomas Samming, 22, King-street, Seven-dials, and James Mott, 30, Broad-street, Bloomsbury, cheesemongers, final div. of 13d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Charles Oswald Robson, Finsbury-street, builder, second div. of 33d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, London, any Saturday—John Thomas Groves, Milbrook, Southampton, seed crusher, first div. of 8s.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—William Stone, Wood-street, City, laceman, final div. of 53d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, any Saturday—Alexander Rainy, Regent-street, estate agent, first div. of 3s. 6d.; at 18, Aldermanbury, and Saturday—Henry and Thomas Theakstone Woodhouse, Aldermanbury, warehousemen, div. of 2s. 6d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, Dec. 3, and any Friday—Charles Cleaver Knight, Landport, draper, div. of 2s. 6d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, Dec. 3, and any Saturday—Henry Clark, Redcross-street, City, oil merchant, div. of 3s. 6d.; at 1, Sambrook-court, Basinghall-street, Dec. 3, and any Friday—John Page, Walsall, iron dealer, second div. of 13d.; at 7, Waterloo-street, Birmingham, any Thursday—Samuel Brown, Trowbridge, woollen cloth manufacturer, div. of 18s.; at 19, St. Augustine's-place, Bristol, any Wednesday.

## BRITISH FUNDS.

	Wed.	Thur.	Fri.	Sat.	Mon.	Tues.
3 percent. Consols.	85½	85½	85½	84½	85½	85
Ditto for Account.	85½	86½	85½	85½	85½	85½
3 percent. Reduced.	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
New 3½ percent.	85½	85½	84½	85	85½	85½
Long Annuities.	8½	8½	—	—	8½	8½
Bank Stock.	187	189	189	187	—	187
India Stock.	—	—	—	232	234	235
Exchequer Bills.	par	par	par	2 dis	2 dis	—
India Bonds.	—	22 dis	25 dis	—	25 dis	23 dis

## RAILWAY SHARES.

Birmingham & Gloucester	123	London & Croydon Trunk	—		
Blackwall	5	London and Greenwich	—		
Bristol and Exeter	61½	Lancashire and Yorkshire	73½		
Eastern Counties	15½	Midland Counties	109		
Eastern Union	—	Ditto New Shares	—		
Edinburgh and Glasgow	47½	Manchester and Birm.	—		
Great North of England	223	Midland and Derby	83		
Great Western	100	Norfolk	84½		
Ditto Half	59	North British	26		
Ditto Fifth	23½	South Eastern and Dover	55		
London & North-Western	153	South Western	33		
Ditto Quarter Shares	29	York and Newcastle	—		
London and Brighton	42	York and North Midland	75		

## FOREIGN FUNDS.

Belgian	87	Mexican	17
Brazilian	83	Peruvian	34½
Buenos Ayres	37½	Portuguese 5 per cents.	81
Columbian	16	Ditto converted	20
Danish	79	Russian	107½
Dutch 2½ per cents.	53	Spanish Active	40
Ditto 4 per cents.	81	Ditto Passive	28
French 3 per cents.	77½	Ditto Deferred	17½

## MARKETS.

MARK LANE, MONDAY, NOV. 29.

The shew of samples of Wheat this morning from the near counties was moderate, and the stands were cleared at fully last Monday's prices. In Foreign Wheat there was rather more doing at previous rates. Barrel Flour inquired after at last week's quotations. Barley and Malt unaltered. Beans dull, and 2s. to 3s. per qr. cheaper; Peas likewise, in consequence of larger supplies, slow sale, and 2s. per qr. lower. The trade for new Oats, of which the arrivals principally consist, was dull at last week's prices, but fine old Oats are scarce. Linseed Cakes ready sale. The current prices as under.

	£.	s.	d.		£.	s.	d.
Wheat, Red.	37	45		Peas, Hog	38	41	
Fine	41	50		Maple	40	43	
White	37	40		Boilers	47	50	
Fine	44	54		Beans, Ticks	31	33	
Flour, per sack (Town)	40	45		Pigeon	40	52	
Barley	25	33		Harrow	34	40	
Malt, Fine	31	33		Oats, Feed	21	24	
Malt, Ordinary	31	33		Fine	24	28	
Pale	52	58		Poland	22	27	
Rye	30	33		Potato	24	26	

WEEKLY AVERAGE FOR NOV. 26.

AGGREGATE AVERAGE OF THE SIX WEEKS.

Wheat ..... 54s. 3d. Wheat ..... 53s. 10d.  
Barley ..... 32 0 Barley ..... 32 9  
Oats ..... 23 11 Oats ..... 23 0  
Rye ..... 32 10 Rye ..... 34 2  
Beans ..... 45 11 Beans ..... 46 3  
Peas ..... 49 0 Peas ..... 48 5

## BUTCHER'S MEAT, SMITHFIELD, Monday, Nov. 29.

Owing to the dead markets being somewhat heavily supplied, and the attendance of buyers by no means extensive, the Beef trade was not so active as on this day se'nnight. Prime Scots, Herefords, &c., moved off steadily; all other Beasts slowly at Friday's decline in the quotations of 2d. per lb. On the whole, the Mutton trade was steady, but by no means brisk, at fully, but at nothing quotable beyond, the currencies obtained on Monday last. Notwithstanding the supply of Calves was small, the Veal trade was in a very inactive state, and in some instances the prices had a downward tendency. Prime small Porkers—which were scarce—moved off steadily at full prices. Otherwise, the Pork trade was heavy at barely late rates. The great Christmas market will be held here on this day fortnight.

Price per stone of 8 lbs. (sinking the offal).

Beef ..... 3s. 0d. to 4s. 8d. Veal ..... 3s. 10d. to 4s. 10d.  
Mutton ..... 3 8 5 2 Pork ..... 4 0 5 2

## HEAD OF CATTLE AT SMITHFIELD.

Beasts. Sheep. Calves. Pigs.  
Friday, 1,600 ..... 4,020 ..... 221 ..... 390  
Monday, 3,907 ..... 25,540 ..... 110 ..... 370

## NEWGATE AND LEADENHALL MARKETS, Monday, Nov. 29.

Per 8 lbs. by the carcass.

Inferior Beef 2s. 8d. to 3s. 0d. Inf. Mutton 3s. 4d. to 3s. 6d.  
Middling do 3 2 3 4 Mid. ditto 3 8 4 0  
Prime large 3 6 3 8 Prime ditto 4 2 4 6  
Prime small 3 10 4 0 Veal 3 8 4 8  
Large Pork 3 10 4 6 Small Pork 4 8 5 2

## SEEDS, LONDON, Monday.—The operations in the seed market are without the slightest interest, and this morning scarcely anything was done. Canary-seed continues to come to hand freely, and former terms were paid reluctantly this morning.

## BRITISH SEEDS.

Linseed (per qr.)...sowing 60s. to 63s.; crushing 46s. to 49s.  
Inseed Cakes (per 1,000 of 3 lbs. each).....£13 to £13 10s.  
Trefoil (per cwt.).....12s. to 10s.  
Rapeseed, new (per last).....£30 to £32  
Ditto Cake (per ton).....£6 to £7  
Mustard (per bushel) white.....7s. to 7s. 6d.; brown 8s. to 9s.  
Caraway (per cwt.).....36s. to 38s.; new 38s. to 40s.  
Coriander (per cwt.).....18s. to 21s.  
Hempseed (per quarter).....35s. to 38s.  
Canary (per quarter).....70s. to 72s.; fine 74s. to 77s.

## BREAD.—The prices of wheaten bread in the metropolis are from 7d. to 7½d.; of household ditto, 5½d. to 6½d. per 4 lbs. loaf.

## PROVISIONS, LONDON, Monday.—We had, in proportion to the light stock, a fair extent of business transacted in Irish Butter, in the early part of last week. Towards the close buyers were inactive. The appearances in the market, notwithstanding, were healthy, and holders firm, at the quotations following, viz.: for Carlow, 94s. to 100s.; Clonmel, 94s. to 99s.; Belfast, 89s. to 92s.; Waterford, 87s. to 90s.; Cork, 91s. to 93s.; Limerick, 88s. to 92s.; Sligo, 84s. to 88s.; Tralee, 84s. to 89s. per cwt. landed, and at corresponding rates on board. Of foreign the arrivals were limited, the demand steady, and prices, as in kind and quality, 84s. to 111s. per cwt.—Bacon.—The supply of new singed sides was scarcely sufficient for all wants; the dealers, however, bought cautiously, and mostly in retail quantities, at from 61s. to 68s. per cwt., according to size and quality. In bale and tierce Middle's little was done, and prices ruled nominally at 56s. to 66s. per cwt. Hams sold slowly at 50s. to 80s. Lard rather more saleable; bladders, 72s. to 88s.; kegs, 60s. to 70s. per cwt.

## HOPS, BOROUGH, Monday.—A fair trade has been doing during the past week in the finer sorts of Kent and Sussex Hops, for which prices are firm, at fully previous quotations. Inferior and brown qualities, however, remain heavy of sale, at somewhat lower rates.

Mid. and East Kents ..... 60s. to 105s.  
Weald of Kents ..... 56s. to 70s.  
Sussex Pockets ..... 54s. to 63s.

## WOOL, CITY, Monday.—The imports of Wool into London last week were 2,000 bales, of which 1,077 were from Sydney, 398 from Van Diemen's Land, 308 from Odessa, 132 from the Cape of Good Hope, and the rest from Lisbon. There has been a quiet market for Wool generally.—Leeds, Nov. 26.—In regard to transactions, no improvement whatever has occurred in this branch of business during the past week, but a better feeling prevails as to our future prospects.

## LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET—SATURDAY.

Taken on speculation this year ..... 286,180  
" " 1846 ..... 446,630  
Stock in Liverpool the 31st December, 1846 ..... 438,970  
" " 1845 ..... 885,480  
Forwarded unsold this year ..... 25,110  
Ditto, last year ..... 34,810  
Decrease of import at Liverpool in 1847 ..... 90,178  
Decrease in stock, as compared with last year ..... 132,200  
Quantity taken for consumption this year ..... 939,500  
" " 1845, same period 1,343,300  
Decrease of quantity taken for consumption ..... 404,400  
We have had a fair demand for Cotton again to-day; the sales amount to 4,000 bales, all to the trade. Prices without change.

## TALLOW, LONDON, Monday.—This market is decidedly firmer; but, as several large parcels of Tallow are still on their way hither from St. Petersburg, dealers are cautious in their operations, and we can notice no improvement in the quotations. P. Y. C., on the spot, is 44s. 6d. to 45s., and for delivery 41s. to 44s. 6d. per cwt. Town Tallow is 46s. 9d. to 48s. per cwt. Rough Fat 2s. 8½d. per 8 lbs.

## HIDES, LEADENHALL.—Market hides, 56lb. to 64lb.,—d. to 3d.; ditto, 64lb. to 72lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 72lb. to 80lb., 3d. to 3½d.; ditto, 80lb. to 88lb., 3½d. to 4d.; ditto, 88lb. to 96lb., 4d. to 4½d.; ditto, 96lb. to 104lb., 4½d. to 5d.; Calf-skins, each, 4s. 0d. to 6s. 6d.; Horse hides, 13s.; Poind Sheep, 4s. 2d. to 4s. 10d.; Kent and Half-breeds, 3s. 0d. to 4s. 2d.; Downs, 2s. 9d. to 3s. 6d.; Shearings, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 8d.; Lamb skins, 1s. 7d. to 2s. 6d.

## HAY, SMITHFIELD, Nov. 27.—At per load of 36 trusses.

Meadow ..... 50s. to 72s. Clover ..... 70s. to 95s.  
Straw ..... 24s. 29s.

## COAL EXCHANGE, Nov. 26.

Hetton's, 21s. 3d.; Braddyl's, 21s. 0d.; Lamhton's, 20s. 9d.; Hudson's, Hartlepool, 20s. 6d.; West Hartley's, 19s. 6d. Ships arrived during the week, 123.

## THE COLONIAL MARKETS—Tuesday Evening.

SUGAR.—The trade bought 480 hhds. and tierces, at a decline of 6d. per cwt., including a public sale of 160 hhds. Barbadoes, which went as follows:—Fine yellow fetched 42s. 6d. to 45s., good middling and good 40s. to 42s., middling 38s. 6d. to 39s. 6d. Refined goods were likewise lower. Standard lumps selling at 52s. 6d., and brown grocery at 51s. 6d. per cwt. 7,500 bags Mauritius offered in auction, sold in part, at a decline of 1s. per cwt.; fine yellow fetched 40s., good 37s. to 39s. 6d., middling 35s. to 35s., low 33s. to 31s. 6d., good and fine brown 30s. to 32s. 6d., low and middling 28s. to 29s., ordinary to good grey 31s. to 35s., washed and syrupy 27s. to 30s. per cwt.

COFFEE.—There were no public sales. By private contract good ordinary pale native Ceylon sold at 33s. to 33½d.

TEA.—The deliveries this week are 460,000 lbs. The market continues in a dull state. 12,000 packages will be offered by public sale to-morrow.

## ADVERTISEMENTS.

## NO. 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY.—

Present cash prices:—

## BLACK TEA.

The finest Black Tea, ripe Pekoe Souchong flavour, 4s. 4d.; wiry black leaf, much recommended, very few require butter, 4s.; fine stout Congou, black leaf, 3s. 8d.; strong rough black leaf Congou, 3s. 4d.; good ordinary Congou, 3s.; Congou kind, 2s. 5d. to 2s. 10d.

## GREEN TEA.

The best Green Tea, 5s. 8d.; superfine Hyson, rich delicate flavour, 5s. 6d.; finest Imperial, rich Hyson flavour, 5s. 4d.; finest Ouchain, or young Hyson, 5s. 6d.; young Hyson, Hyson, and Gunpowder, excellent quality, 4s. 4d. to 5s.; young Hyson, recommended, 4s.; curled and bright leaf Twankay and young Hyson, 3s. 2d. to 3s. 8d. In chests of 20, 40, and 80 lb., the overweight allowed at the rate of 2 lb. per 80 lb.

COFFEES are declining in price. Common Jamaica Coffee, 9d.; Ceylon Coffee, 1s.; finest Ceylon Coffee, 1s. 1d.; superior Java Coffee, 1s. 3d.; finest Costa Rica, 1s. 4d.; choice old Mocha Coffee, the finest imported, 1s. 6d.

LISTS OF PRICES of raw and refined Sugars and Colonial Produce, in which some important reductions have been made, can be had on application per post or otherwise.

Goods delivered per own carts and vans to all parts of London and suburbs daily.

PHILLIPS and Co., 8, KING WILLIAM-STREET, CITY, corner of ABCHURCH-LANE, facing the LONDON LIFE ASSOCIATION.

## HOMOEOPATHIC COCOA, prepared by JOHN

RELFE, No. 4, Gracechurch-street, on a plan which preserves the flavor and highly nutritive qualities of the Cocoa Nut in their fullest extent, and effectually frees it from those grosser oily particles which has rendered the use of it objectionable with persons of weak digestion. The purity and general excellence of this preparation has already procured for it an extensive and increasing sale among the Homoeopathic Public, and it is confidently recommended to all classes who desire an economical and palatable beverage for the breakfast, luncheon, or tea-tables.

## FURNITURE AND LOOKING-GLASSES.

## THE extensive celebrity of JOSEPH LOADER'S

Establishment, for twenty-five years, for all articles appertaining to the Upholstering Business, affords a certain guarantee to all purchasers from his Stock, that whatever they may select will be of the most approved Fashion and best workmanship, moderately charged.

A tasteful assortment, suitable to the decoration of the Dining, Drawing-room, Library, and Boudoir, is uniformly kept, comprising Chairs, Tables, Pier and Chimney Glasses, Chiffoniers, Drawers, Wardrobes, Carpets, Mattresses, and Bedding, at regularly fixed prices, corresponding with the want or elegancies of Household Economy, offered on terms with which none but first-rate houses can successfully compete.

Descriptive Catalogues may be obtained, on application, by any party who may be desirous to make special contract for any requisites for the commencement or completion of Housekeeping, coupled with suggestions essential to ensure comfort and respectability.

## PRESENT TARIFF.

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Solid rosewood chairs, French polished..	0	15	0	each, to	1	2	0
Sets of eight mahogany ditto .....	4	4	0	..	4	10	0
Sets of eight mahogany Trafalgar .....	4	16	0	..	5	10	0
Gondola easy chairs (in leather) .....	1	8	0	..	1	16	0
Langham easy chairs, spring stuffed .....	1	1	0	..	1	8	0
Reclining chairs, in leather, spring stuffed .....	2	0	0	..	3	5	0
Mahogany lounging chairs, carved throughout, spring stuffed, in morocco, on patent castors .....	3	4	0	..	3	10	0
Couches, with loose squares, all hair ....	2	15	0	..	3	15	0
Mahogany low tables, French polished ..	2	11	0	..	2	14	0
Rosewood ditto, on pillars .....	3	10	0	..	4	8	0
Rosewood chiffoniers, with carved backs and marble tops, 3 ft., carved .....	3	5	0	..	3	10	0
4 ft. carved mahogany sideboard, with drawers and four doors, cellarets and trays, complete, French polished ....	4	12	0	..	5	15	0
Mahogany dining tables, with sliding frames, loose leaves, and castors ....	3	12	6	..	5	5	0
Mahogany bedsteads, with coriaces or poles, sacking or lath bottoms, polished	4	0	0	..	4	15	0
Superior ditto, massive pillars, carved, double screwed, and bracketed round..	6	6	0	..	7	15	0
3-feet 6-inch elliptic wash-stands, mar- ble tops .....	2	19	6	..	3	19	0
Dressing tables, en suite .....	2	5	0	..	2	11	0
Winged wardrobe, with drawers in centres .....	8	10	0	..	15	0	0
3 ft. mahogany or japanned chest of drawers .....	2	5	0	..	1	15	0
Chamber chairs, with cane or willow seats	0	3	0	..	0	5	0
Chimney glasses, in gilt frames, 30 by 18 to 40 by 24 in. ....	2	1	0	..	3	17	0
Alva or Wool Mattress, 4 ft. 6 in. ....	0	16	6	..	0	17	0



## COFFEE AS IN FRANCE.

IT is a FACT beyond dispute that in order to obtain really FINE COFFEE there must be a combination of the various kinds; and to produce strength and flavour certain proportions should be mixed, according to their different properties; thus it has become celebrated for our DELICIOUS COFFEE at 1s. 8d., which is the astonishment and delight of all who have tasted it, being the produce of Four Countries, selected and mixed by rule peculiar to our Establishment, in proportions not known to any other house.

From experiments we have made on the various kinds of Coffee, we have arrived at the fact that no one kind possesses strength and flavour. If we select a very strong Coffee it is wanting in flavour; by the same rule we find the finest and most flavoured are generally wanting in strength; and as they are usually sold each kind separately, quite regardless of their various properties, the consumer is unable to obtain really fine Coffee at any price. There is also another peculiar advantage we possess over other houses—our roasting apparatus being constructed on decidedly scientific principles, whereby the strong aromatic flavour of the Coffee is preserved, which in the ordinary process of roasting is entirely destroyed; and, as we are Coffee Roasters, we are enabled to keep a full supply fresh roasted continually, after the Parisian and Continental method.

The rapid and still increasing demand for this Coffee has caused great excitement in the trade; and several unprincipled houses have copied our papers, and profess to sell a similar article. We, therefore, think it right to CAUTION the Public, and to state that our superior mixture of Four Countries is a discovery of our own, and, therefore, the proportions are not known, nor can it be had at any other house, and that in future we shall distinguish it from all others as

SPARROW'S CONTINENTAL COFFEE, at 1s. 8d. per lb.

Packed in tins of all sizes, perfectly air-tight, for the country.

•• We have also strong and useful coffees, from 1s. to 1s. 4d.

TEAS of the TRUE OLD-FASHIONED KIND, as formerly imported by the East India Company, and with which the name of SPARROW has for many years been identified, at the following reduced scale of prices:—Strong and full-flavoured Congou, a most economical Tea for large consumers, 3s. 8d.; Sterling Congou, of superior strength and flavour, 4s.; Finest Congou, strongly recommended, 4s. 4d.; Fine Ripe Old Pekoe Souchow flavour, one of the finest specimens imported, 4s. 8d.; Strong Green, 3s. 8d. to 4s.; Genuine Hyson, or Young Hyson, 5s.; the Finest Cowslip Hyson, or Young Hyson, very fragrant, 6s.; Strong Gunpowder, 5s. 4d. to 6s.; and the Finest Gunpowder, heavy pearl leaf, 7s.

NO BOHEA or INFERIOR TEAS KEPT. Orders, by post or otherwise, containing a remittance, or a respectable reference, will be dealt with in a way that will ensure recommendations.

The carts of this establishment deliver goods in all parts of town free of expense.

Tea Establishment, 95, High Holborn, adjoining Day and Martin's, leading through into 22, Dean-street.

HENRY SPARROW, Proprietor.

## TO THE LADIES.

PATRONIZED BY THE QUEEN.

**ATKINSON and BARKER'S ROYAL INFANTS' PRESERVATIVE** is a safe and agreeable medicine, renowned for its efficacy in preventing or removing the disorders to which infancy is liable, affording instant relief in convulsions, flatulency, affections of the bowels, difficult teething, the thrush, rickets, measles, hooping cough, cow-pox, or vaccine inoculation, &c., and may be given immediately after birth. In short, whether this medicine enters the palace or the cottage, the proprietor feels an honest conviction of its power to assuage maternal pain for infant suffering—to convert that pain into gladness, that suffering into balmy repose. For adults, in English cholera, spasms, pain in the bowels, and other complaints of the intestines, owing to wind, or obstructions in the digestive organs, this medicine will be found of infinite service. It is highly recommended by the faculty.

Prepared and sold by Robert Barker, 34, Greengate, Salford, Manchester (Chemist to Her most gracious Majesty Queen Victoria), in bottles at 1s. 1d., 2s. 9d., and 4s. 6d. The 4s. 6d. contains seven times, and the 2s. 9d. three and a half times the quantity of those at 1s. 1d. Sold by Sanger, 150 Oxford-street; March, High Holborn; Gifford and Linder, Strand; Henderburch, Hackney; Clapton, ditto; Miller, Pittfield-street, Hoxton-Old-town; C. King, 34, Napier-street, Hoxton-New-town; Osborne, Bishopsgate-street; Tuck, Grove-street, Mile-end-road; Coward, High-street, Stepney; Dietrichsen and Hannay, 63, Oxford-street; Elkington, Edgeware-road; Vines, Aldersgate-street; Leare, Peckham; Willmott; Borough; Kent, Blackfriars-road; Foster, Stoke Newington; Towery, Glasshouse-street, Regent-street; Front, 232, Strand; Eade, 39, Goswell-street; Shewdar, Croyley-street, New North-road; Johnston, 68, Cornhill, &c. &c. Sold by all the Patent Medicine houses and wholesale Druggists in London, York, Liverpool, Leeds, Wolverhampton, Coventry, Dublin, Edinburgh, &c.; also by all Druggists and Medicine Vendors throughout the United Kingdom.

CAUTION.—Observe the names of "ATKINSON and BARKER," on the Government Stamp. Established in the year 1793.

## BEAUTIFUL TEETH.

**ROWLANDS' ODONTO, or PEARL DENTRIFICE.** Patronized by the Queen, the Court, and the Royal Family of Great Britain, and the several Sovereigns and Courts of Europe.

A FRAGRANT WHITE POWDER, prepared from Oriental Herbs of inestimable virtue in preserving and beautifying the TEETH and strengthening the GUMS. It eradicates tartar from the Teeth, and thus lends a salutary growth and freshness to the gums. It removes from the surface of the teeth the spots of incipient decay, polishes and preserves the enamel, imparting the most pure and pearl-like whiteness; while, from its salubrious and disinfecting qualities, it gives sweetness and perfume to the breath. Being an anti-scorbutic, the gums also share in its corrective powers; scurvy is eradicated from them, and a healthy action and redness are induced, so that the teeth (if loose) are thus rendered firm in their sockets. Price 2s. 9d. per box.

**ROWLANDS' ALSANA EXTRACT**, for immediately relieving the most violent Tooth-Ache, Gum Boils, and Swelled Face, and which, by constantly using, prevents those maladies. In the anguish of excruciating pain it affords instantaneous relief. It is perfectly innocent in its nature, and is under the sanction of the first physicians. Price 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. per bottle.

CAUTION.—To protect the Public from fraud, the Hon. Commissioners have directed the Proprietors' Name and Address, thus, "A. ROWLAND and SON, 20, HATTON GARDEN," to be engraved on the Government Stamp, which is affixed on each article.

Sold by the Proprietors, and by all Chemists and Perfumers.

BEWARE OF SPURIOUS IMITATIONS!

BY HER MAJESTY'S ROYAL LETTERS PATENT.

WRITING FABRIC, OR VELLUM CLOTH.

**J. SMITH, MANUFACTURING STATIONER,** and ENGRAVER, 42, RATHBONE-PLACE, LONDON, begs respectfully to call the attention of the Nobility, Gentry, Managers of Public Institutions, Solicitors, Bankers, Merchants, Engineers, Architects, Surveyors, Law Stationers, Map Publishers, and others, to the above Fabric, being one of the most novel and useful articles ever submitted to the public.

For every purpose to which paper has been applied, where strength or durability is required, the Patent Vellum Cloth will prove a desideratum; and, in many instances where parchment has hitherto been used, it will be found an invaluable substitute, as it can be written upon with perfect freedom.

J. S. has now on sale (manufactured from the above article) Envelopes for Bankers' use, Indian correspondence, or general purposes; Newspaper Envelopes; a New Map of London, including all the latest improvements, &c.

SMITH'S PATENT HERMETIC ENVELOPES.

In Paper or Patent Vellum Cloth, for Indian Correspondence, &c., &c.

The unprecedented demand for "Smith's Patent Adhesive Envelopes," and the many attempts made by unprincipled persons in offering for sale a worthless imitation, have induced the inventor to present to the public a novel pattern which he has "registered by Act of Parliament," to imitate which is felony.

These Envelopes are peculiarly adapted for transmitting, by post or otherwise, Jewellery, Manufactured Goods, Seeds, or other produce; and may be had with embossed Initials, Names, Crests, Arms, Devices, &c., either plain or coloured, and will, in "every case where secrecy and security are required, prove invaluable."

J. S. has the honour to announce, that he is constantly receiving the most flattering testimonials in favour of his "Patent Adhesive Envelopes," from Noblemen, Gentlemen, Public Societies, and others who have adopted them, to the exclusion of every other description of envelope; and that he has a variety of new designs adapted to Ladies' private use or general correspondence.

CAUTION.—See that every "Hermetic Envelope" bears the register mark, and that the Adhesive Envelopes are stamped "Smith's Patent Adhesive, 42, Rathbone-place, London;" all others are fraudulent imitations.

Black-bordered Mourning Papers, Envelopes, and Cards. A large assortment of Wedding Envelopes, Notes, Silver Cord, &c. Intense Black Writing Ink, warranted not to corrode metallic pens; Steel and Quill Pens, &c., &c. Name Plates, &c., elegantly engraved. Letter-press and Copper-plate Printing. Stationery of every description.

Agent for the sale of Suggitt's Patent Night Lamp.

## UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF ROYALTY, AND THE AUTHORITY OF THE FACULTY.

**KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.**—A Certain Remedy for Disorders of the Pulmonary Organs. In Difficulty of Breathing, in Redundancy of Phlegm, in Incipient Consumption (of which Cough is the most positive indication), they are of unerring efficacy. In Asthma, and in Winter Cough, they have never been known to fail.

Prepared and sold in boxes, 1s. 1d., and tins, 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. each, by THOMAS KEATING, Chemist, &c., No. 79, St. Paul's-churchyard, London. Sold retail by all Druggists and Patent Medicine Vendors in the Kingdom.

## RECENT TESTIMONIALS.

DEAR SIR,—Having been for a considerable time during the winter afflicted with a violent cough, particularly at lying down in bed, which continued for several hours incessantly; and after trying many medicines without the slightest effect, I was induced to try your lozenges; and by taking about half a box of them in less than twenty-four hours, the cough entirely left me, and I have been perfectly free from it ever since.

I am, dear Sir, yours very respectfully,

9, Claremont-terrace, Pentonville, (Late Proprietor of the Chapter Mr. Keating. Coffee-house, St. Paul's).

## RESTORATION OF VOICE BY KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES.

SIR,—I have great pleasure in informing you of the great good your excellent Cough Lozenges have done me. In December, 1845, I caught a severe cold from riding two or three miles one very wet night, which settled in my lungs, and quite took away my voice, so that I could not speak above a whisper from that time until December last. I tried all kinds of medicines, but they were of no avail. I was then advised to try your lozenges, which I did only to please my friends; but before I had finished a 2s. 9d. tin, my voice, to my great joy, came back as strong as ever.

I am, Sir, yours respectfully,

Glasgow, Jan. 12th, 1847. JAMES MARTIN.

Thomas Keating, Esq.

To attendants on public worship, KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES are particularly recommended, more especially at this season of the year, when the extreme prevalence of Coughs and Colds is a source of constant annoyance.

## SIR JAMES MURRAY'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

Prepared under the immediate care of the Inventor, and established for nearly forty years by the Profession, for removing BILE, ACIDITIES, and INDIGESTION, restoring APPETITE, preserving a moderate State of the Bowels, and dissolving uric acid in GRAVEL and GOUT; also as an easy remedy for SEA SICKNESS, and for the febrile affections incident to childhood it is invaluable.

Dr. James Johnson states, in his Review of Dr. Murray's Invention—"PELLUCID SOLUTION OF MAGNESIA.—This very useful and elegant preparation we have been trying for some months, as an aperient anti-acid in dyspeptic complaints attended with acidity and constipation, and with very great benefit."

Sir Philip Crampton, Bart., says—"Sir J. Murray's Fluid Magnesia is a very valuable addition to our Materia Medica."

Mr. Mayo—"It is by far the best form in which that medicine has been hitherto prepared for use."

Dr. Kennedy, Master of the Lying-in Hospital, Dublin, considers "the Fluid Magnesia of Sir James Murray to be a very valuable and convenient remedy in cases of irritation or acidity of the stomach, but more particularly during pregnancy, febrile complaints, infantile diseases, or sea sickness."

Dr. S. B. Labatt, Richard Carmichael and J. Kirby, Esqrs., surgeons of Dublin, "consider the exhibition of Magnesia in Solution to be an important improvement on the old method of mechanical mixture, and particularly well adapted to correct those acids which generally prevail in cases of gout, gravel, and heartburn."

Sir James Clarke, Sir A. Cooper, Dr. Bright, and Messrs. Guthrie and Herbert Mayo, of London, strongly recommend Murray's Fluid Magnesia, as being infinitely more safe and convenient than the solid, and free from the danger attending the constant use of soda or potash.

Drs. Every Kennedy, Beatty, Burke, of the Rifle Brigade, Comins, Deputy Inspector of Hospitals, and Surgeon Hayden, of Dublin, have given letters to the same effect.

Sir Humphrey Davy testified that this solution forms soluble combinations with uric acid salts in cases of gout and gravel, thereby counteracting their injurious tendency, when other alkalies, and even Magnesia itself, had failed.

With the Acidulated Syrup the Fluid Magnesia forms the most delightful of saline drinks.

Physicians will please specify Murray's Fluid Magnesia in their prescriptions, to avoid the danger of adulterations and substitutions.

Sold by the sole consignee, Mr. BAILEY, of North-street, Wolverhampton, and by all wholesale and retail druggists and medicine agents throughout the British Empire, in bottles, 1s., 2s. 6d., 3s. 6d., 5s. 6d., 11s., and 21s. each.

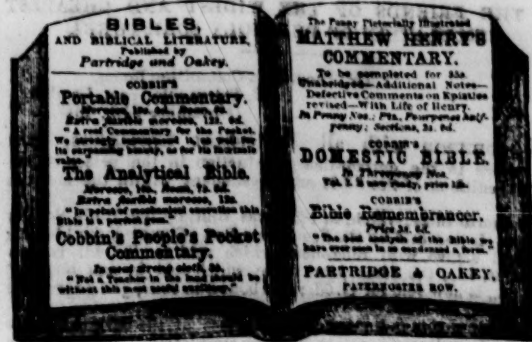
The Acidulated Syrup in bottles, 2s. each.

N.B. Be sure to ask for "Sir James Murray's Preparation," and to see that his name is stamped on each label in green ink, as follows:—"James Murray, Physician to the Lord Lieutenant."

## FORD'S PECTORAL BALSAM OF HOREHOUND.

THIS celebrated article, so long and favourably known to the public, from its extraordinary curative properties in cases of Cough, INFLUENZA, Asthma, and all diseases of the Chest and Lungs, still maintains its high position in public estimation. The well-known properties of the herb, with the elegance and extraordinary balsamic qualities of this preparation of it, has secured for the Pectoral Balsam of Horehound the highest and most extensive patronage. Sufferers from the complaints above-mentioned, are earnestly recommended to have recourse to this medicine; one trial will convince the most sceptical of its healing qualities. INFLUENZA and common colds will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours; and in asthmatic complaints, of however long standing, alleviation and relief will certainly follow the use of it.

Mr. Ford respectfully requests purchasers to observe that his signature will be on the outside wrapper to each bottle, and that the name of the sole wholesale agent, Mr. EDWARDS, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard, is engraved on the Government stamp. Sold in bottles at 1s. 9d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 10s. 6d. by Edwards, 67, St. Paul's-churchyard; also by Sanger, 150, Oxford-street; and by most respectable Chemists throughout the United Kingdom.



**THE NIMROUD MARBLES.**—The BIBLE ALMANAC, and PROTESTANT REFORMER'S CALENDAR, for 1848. This Publication, by the Rev. I. COBBIN, M.A., will shortly be ready, price 6d. The general approbation which this little work received last year has encouraged its continuance, with improved contents. It will contain three hundred and sixty-five Texts, Illustrative Notes, and Reflections; besides numerous articles of Biblical information, with several Pictorial Illustrations, among which are Sketches from, and descriptions of, the Assyrian Marbles recently discovered, and what is considered to be a genuine Portrait of Esar-haddon, King of Babylon, in the days of Manasseh. Also, Home and Foreign Information on Bible and Protestant matters; a Parliamentary List, and other Intelligence common to Almanacs.

**THE TEXT-BOOK and SANCTUARY REMEMBRANCER.** Intended to assist in the retention of Texts and Sermons preached throughout the year; and to keep up an interest during the delivery of the Sermon. Price 1s.

The Bible Almanac and Evangelical Text-Book, bound together, price 1s. 6d.

London: PARTRIDGE and OAKLEY, Paternoster-row. Glasgow JOHN M'COMBE, Agent, 14, Buchanan-street. Dublin: MATTHEW ORR, Agent, 16, Wellington Quay.

**DISPENSARY for the CURE of DISEASES of the SKIN, and all CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS,** Hampstead-road, Fitzroy-square.

## PHYSICIAN.

Thomas Innis, M.D., 33, Fitzroy-square, Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Assistant-Surgeon in the Hon. East Company's Service.

It is a strange anomaly in the practice and progress of medical science in this country, that amongst all the benevolent and noble institutions established for the alleviation of human misery, there exists but one devoted to the cure or amelioration of Diseases of the Skin. It is a truth well known to the members of the faculty, that the ravages of these stubborn and enduring plagues of human life are more extensive than those of any other known disorder, there being little short of half a million of patients annually seeking relief. If we turn our eyes to France, we shall find the importance of this subject fully recognised, and the exertions of men of science nobly countenanced and encouraged by the national funds. Referring to the Hospital of Saint Louis—a magnificent institution devoted to the cure of skin diseases, a clever surgeon of the present day writes thus:—"Since the grave has closed over the labours of Bateman, the culture of Diseases of the Skin in this country, as a distinct branch of medical science, has slept. Not so in France; successor after successor, each equally eminent with his precursor, has glided through the moving panorama of life, from the days of Lorry to our own, till Saint Louis Hospital has become no less deserving of fame than Saint Louis, the tutelary shade of that magnificent establishment."

Surely here is an example to this country which we are bound jealously to emulate. The writer feels that the importance and necessity of a similar establishment in England can never be too much insisted upon. The peculiar nature of the diseases in question, and the almost insurmountable difficulty of acquiring accurate knowledge as to their modes of treatment—connected with the immense numbers of the suffering parties—render this desideratum actually the greatest under which these islands at present labour, in a sanatory point of view. These diseases are so numerous and multifarious in appearance and effect, and present such an infinite variety in diagnosis, that it is hopeless to expect any approach to specific remedies from the uncertain results of individual and scattered practice.

Notwithstanding the laudable endeavours of the various British authors who have written upon the subject—and the highest talent has not been wanting in this respect—still, of actual curative progress, little or nothing has been achieved; and this, plainly from the want of a theatre of action, where the operations and results of curative appliances might be ocularly tested, compared, and treasured up in the garner of experience. Hear Dr. Wilson on this subject:—"To become expert," says he, "in the diagnosis of these blemishes, and in curing such of them as are curable by our art, you must see them with your own eyes. Verbal descriptions of their changeable characters are of comparatively little service or interest. They are among the things that require to be 'oculis subjecta fidelibus.' Even pictured representations convey but an inadequate notion of the morbid appearances they are designed to portray. The lecturer on Skin Diseases should have patients before him to whose bodies he could point." The opinions of all practical men concur as to the soundness of these views. Writers may classify and sub-classify, and arrange under genera and species, as the late Dr. Willan and his pupil, Dr. Bateman, have done with consummate skill and unwearied industry; but wanting the means of reference to actual cases and personal observation and comparison, their efforts are thrown away, and the ravages of disease unabated.

Deeply impressed with these considerations, and anxious to afford an opportunity to all who may be desirous of co-operating with him in the advancement of this hitherto neglected department of medical science, Dr. Innis has opened the above named dispensary at Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square.

Hoping to see the day when we shall not be behind our French neighbours in the means of investigation afforded by the establishment of an ample institution exclusively dedicated to the treatment of Cutaneous Diseases, Dr. Innis, in the meanwhile, earnestly invites all who feel interested in this important subject not to despise the "day of small things," but to unite with him at once in carrying out this infant institution, which has for its immediate and special object the testing of the principles upon which our foregone practice has been based with the actual operations of nature under disease.

Shortly will be published,

A TREATISE on SKIN DISEASES, and all CUTANEOUS AFFECTIONS, arising from Functional Derangement of the Digestive Organs, degenerated state of the blood or other causes. By THOMAS INNIS, M.D., Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, London; late Assistant Surgeon in the Hon. East India Company's service; Physician to the Dispensary for Diseases of the Skin, Hampstead-street, Fitzroy-square. With numerous cases, showing the Author's successful treatment of cutaneous diseases of the most inveterate character, and suggesting treatment whereby many distressing and disfiguring blemishes of the skin may be removed, and all painful affections of the skin alleviated.

\* Dr. INNIS may be consulted daily, until Two o'clock, at his residence, 33, Fitzroy-square.

Dr. Innis's position as physician to a Dispensary for Skin Diseases, must render his opinion and advice peculiarly valuable in these distressing complaints.

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# TO THE FRIENDS OF THE WIDEST AND CHEAPEST CIRCULATION OF THE HOLY SCRIPTURES.

Dr. Thomson's Committee Room,  
53, Paternoster-row, London,  
November 25th, 1847.

IN common with all Protestant Christians, you rejoice in the extraordinary reduction in the prices of the various editions of the Bible and Testament within the last ten years.

The quarto Bible, which, in 1837, was sold by the Bible Society at £1 2s., is now sold by the Free Bible Press Company for 14s. 6d.; the royal octavo, with references, which sold for 13s. 4d., is now sold for 9s. 4d.; the 24mo pearl Bible, which sold (in calf binding) for 5s. 6d., is now sold for 1s. 6d.; and bound in roan, gilt edges, and on fine paper, for 10d.

One result of this reduction in the prices of the Scriptures has been an extraordinary increase of their circulation. Take the case of the British and Foreign Bible Society:—In the years ending April, 1836 and 1837, the issues were, 417,462 Bibles, and 374,206 Testaments, making a total for the two years of 791,668; but in the years 1846 and 1847, the issues were, 1,008,331 Bibles, and 1,205,680 Testaments, making a total of 2,214,011; being an increase in the two last-mentioned years, over the former, of 1,422,343 Bibles or Testaments, besides the increase in the general trade sales, and other Bible institutions. Who brought about this great change? Chiefly Dr. Adam Thomson, of Coldstream. He laboured indefatigably for the destruction of the Scottish Bible monopoly, and succeeded. To secure to the public the advantages of the breaking up of the monopoly, he organized the Free Bible Press Company; and he has succeeded in effecting for Scotland, and for England and Wales, the above important reductions. Two things have resulted from his incessant labours. First, the increased circulation of the Scriptures beyond the most sanguine expectations of the Committee of the Bible Society, and of the friends of the Bible generally; and, second, he has saved to the public on what has been sold, even within the last two years, as compared with the former prices, above £100,000; and this amount will accumulate annually in proportion to the augmented circulation that shall take place. But in effecting these objects, (through circumstances, the detail of which here is unnecessary,) he has exposed himself and his family to ruin; and can only be relieved by the kind and prompt aid of every one who sympathizes with the great work he has accomplished for mankind. With a generosity and devotedness of property altogether unparalleled, Dr. Thomson and his family embarked their property in the enterprise to cheapen the Bible; expecting nothing more than a common rate of interest for their capital. They had no free contributions to fall back upon. They sold what they printed at so small a profit, that without injuring the fair interests of trade, they brought them within the reach of the poorest in the land. The Bible Society then reduced its prices. The School Bible, formerly sold by that society at 3s. 4d., but by Dr. Thomson at 1s. 1d., is now sold by that institution at 10d.; and the School Testament, which formerly sold at 1s. 3d., but by Dr. Thomson at 6d., is now sold by that institution at 4d. The loss to the Bible Society is great, but it can be made up out of its free contributions. Dr. Thomson has no such resources, and he has, therefore, in two editions, and these the most popular, been exposed either to a heavy loss or the annihilation of his sales of those editions. The loss of the market by being thus undersold, and the pressure of commercial difficulties, have placed Dr. Thomson in a most painful position. Several meetings of gentlemen favourable to the most extensive circulation of the Scriptures have been held. A committee has been appointed; and it appearing to that Committee that the stock on hand amounts to upwards of £10,000, it has been resolved to give the widest circulation to this brief statement of facts, and, as a means of immediate relief, earnestly and respectfully to request that Bibles and Testaments may be purchased by every congregation in the kingdom, to the extent, if possible, of £5, and to any larger amount that ability and kindness may dictate, for Day and Sunday-schools, the families of the congregation, and the destitute poor in the neighbourhood, to be given away or to be resold. The fullest confidence is placed by the Committee in the kind and zealous service of every minister of every congregation, in accomplishing this good work. The Committee will guarantee the execution of the orders that may be forwarded to them, and will be happy to receive Post-office orders, (payable at the General Post-office, St. Martin's-le-Grand, to either of the Secretaries,) or cash payments, that as little delay as possible may be incurred in affording that prompt relief to Dr. Thomson which his great sacrifices and services claim of the Christians of Great Britain.

We remain, your faithful servants,  
ROBERT AINSLIE,  
ABERCROMBY GORDON, } Hon. Secs.

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\* Several individuals in congregations have already ordered Bibles and Testaments to the amount of £5.

## BAPTIST BUILDING FUND.

THIS FUND was established in the year 1824, to assist in defraying the expenses of building, repairing, and enlarging places of worship for the Baptist denomination throughout the kingdom. The annual subscription has averaged six hundred pounds, making the amount given away in twenty-one years £12,600.

At a General Meeting of Subscribers, held in the year 1845, it was resolved that a reversionary legacy of £1,000, left to the Society by the late Dr. William Newman, and then become payable, should be lent, under certain regulations, and that the funds of the Society should thereafter be used as a loan fund, without interest; all loans to be repaid in ten years, by equal half-yearly instalments, and each loan to be secured by the joint and separate note-of-hand of four persons. The Committee have lately prepared and sent to every subscriber their Annual Report; and they thus publicly make known their plan and proceedings for general information. Since the year 1845 they have lent the sum of £1,300 to thirteen churches, every instalment upon which has been duly remitted to Michaelmas last, and again invested in further loans. The Committee, in submitting this statement to the public, respectfully solicit annual subscriptions or donations in aid of this Loan Fund. They are anxious to possess an amount adequate to the necessities of the churches; and they would hereby impress one fact—namely, that, under the present constitution of the Society, their resources, however large, are immediately invested; they never retain any money. Every donation, be it large or small, becomes part of a fund always available and circulating—a fund which must continue permanent, and cannot be alienated.

Subscriptions and donations will be thankfully received by Joseph Fletcher, Esq., Treasurer, Union Dock, Limehouse; Mr. John Easty, Secretary, 2, Victoria-terr., Upper Grange-road, Bermondsey; and by the Collector, Rev. C. Woolacott, 4, Compton-street East, Brunswick-square.

## THE NATIONAL ALLIANCE FOR PROMOTING THE REAL REPRESENTATION OF THE PEOPLE IN PARLIAMENT.

LECTURES will be DELIVERED by Mr. ROBERT LOWERY, under the direction of the Alliance, at the following places, and in the following order: viz., this WEDNESDAY EVENING, at the BRITISH SCHOOL-ROOMS, Kingsland, at HALF-PAST SEVEN o'clock. On FRIDAY EVENING, December 3, in WINDMILL-STREET CHAPEL, Finsbury-square, at EIGHT o'clock; and on MONDAY EVENING, December 6, in the large SCHOOL-ROOM, Chapel-place, Great Suffolk-street, Borough.

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